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# C&D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY  
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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September 3, 1966

No. 4516

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# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 186

SEPTEMBER 3, 1966

No. 4516

## Nielsen Drug Index

TURNOVER UP 7 PER CENT.

CHEMISTS' total average weekly turnover during the May-June period was £7,328,000, some 7 per cent. higher than the corresponding period of last year, states the Nielsen Drug Index Retailer Report. National Health Service receipts were only about 4 per cent. up on last year. The average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were:—Multiples, £494; large independents, £533; medium independents, £292; small independents, £133. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1965 the increased percentage changes were:— Multiples, 10; all independents, 8. It was estimated that the multiple pharmacies obtained 39.6 per cent. of the total turnover during the period whilst the large, medium and small independents obtained 12.3, 21.1 and 27.0 per cent. respectively. The average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were:— Large independents, £358; multiples, £246; medium independents, £204; small independents, £136; During May independent pharmacies dispensed 64.4 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 135, per shop, per month), whilst the multiple pharmacies dispensed 35.6 per cent. (an average of 2,143 per shop per month). National Health Service payments amounted to 31.2 per cent. of the total turnover in multiple pharmacies and 42.1 per cent. in independents.

## Aiding Food Production

FALLACIES IN "SILENT SPRING"

DESPITE emotional propaganda against agricultural chemicals there has not been one single medically annotated incident existing of any consumer suffering sickness, let alone death, from any registered pesticide used on any foodstuff in accordance with label regulations. So claimed Dr. R. H. White-Stevens, agricultural division, American Cyanamid Co., when he addressed a Press conference in London on August 30. There was a threat of world hunger in 60 years because of the rapid growth of population. In the struggle for survival, he added, man can only hope to maintain his advantage over the insect—by far the most formidable biological competitor—by a rigorous exercise of every gain that could be mustered albeit at times at the expense of less competitive or even innocent species.

"Man must secure his needs of food and fibre preferably with minimal harm and injury to other living creatures. But serve his needs he must or he will not survive." Chemical methods of control were the cheapest, most effective and most reliable. Some biological techniques were effective, notably vaccines to prevent viral diseases in domestic animals, but biological predators were generally too slow, too specific and too expensive.

## Agricultural Chemicals

MORE SUBSTANCES CONTROLLED

AN extended use of protective clothing for workers in contact with poisonous substances and requirements for the cleanliness of granule placement apparatus are the main features of the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations, 1966, which came into operation on August 26. In addition, chlorfenvinphos, fentin acetate, and nicotine and its salts, have been added to the list of chemicals to which the Regulations apply and are designated Part III substances under Regulations. Farmers and growers must, by law, ensure that their workers handling the chemicals observe certain precautions, including the wearing of appropriate protective clothing. Workers themselves have a responsibility to use the clothing provided. No worker under the age of 18 is allowed to use the chemicals. The Regulations revoke and re-enact



**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WITH THE COMPANY:** Mrs. Margaret E. S. Field, a clerical supervisor in the accounts department at Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, recently became the first woman to achieve twenty-five years' service with the company in the United Kingdom. In the photograph she is shown with Mr. John Fingerhut (managing director) and Mr. E. T. Browne (vice-president of M.S.D. International, Europe) after being presented with a silver teapot, a special long-service certificate from Merck & Co., Inc., New Jersey, U.S.A., and a twenty-five-year long-service brooch.

with amendments, Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations 1963-65.

## Conference Time-table

EVENTS IN MANCHESTER

IN the time-table given below of the events during the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in Manchester, September 4-9, light type indicates morning and heavy type afternoon events.

### Sunday

- 11.00 At Whitworth Building. Conference office open for registration. Until 9 p.m.  
7.30 At Free Trade Hall. Hallé orchestral concert.

### Monday

- 9.00 Conference office open at Whitworth Building until 12 noon; at Roscoe Building, Brunswick Street, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.  
10.15 At Whitworth Hall. Opening session and address by Conference chairman (Professor E. Shotton).  
1.45 Excursions.  
2.15 At Roscoe Building. Science sessions.  
6.30 At Owen's Park. Institute of Pharmacy Management sherry party.  
7.30 At Whitworth Hall. Academic reception.

### Tuesday

- 9.30 At Roscoe Building. Science session. Professional session: "The Council's Proposals for Re-organising the Branch System." Excursions. Fashion show.  
1.50 Excursions.  
2.15 At Roscoe Building. Science sessions.  
7.00 for 7.30. At Hotel Piccadilly. Conference banquet.

### Wednesday

- 9.30 At Roscoe Building. Conference lecture. Dr. N. J. de V. Mather on "The Changing Face of Psychiatry."  
12.30 Conference excursion to Chatsworth House and the Peak District.  
8.00 At Great Hall, Nurses New Home, Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road. Reception for hospital pharmacists and their friends by Manchester Branch, Guild of Public Pharmacists.  
8.15 At Catholic Chaplaincy, Oxford Road. Conference Mass.  
9.00 At Owen's Park. National



Association of Women Pharmacists' sherry evening.

#### Thursday

- 9.15 Excursions.  
9.30 At Roscoe Building. Symposium session: "The Central Sterile Supply Department."  
2.00 At Roscoe Building. Science session. At Chorlton golf club. Conference golf competition.  
7.30 for 8.00. At Manchester town hall. Civic reception.

#### Friday

- 9.15 Excursion.  
9.30 At Roscoe Building. Professional session: "New Medicines Legislation."  
2.15 Professional session continued.  
4.00 At Roscoe Building. Closing session.  
8.00 At New Century ballroom. Ball.

## Pesticides

### SUGGESTED COMMON NAMES

COMMENTS on the following suggested names for pesticides are sought by the British Standards Institution. They should be addressed to Mr. D. G. Berry, British Standards Institute, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

PROPOSED COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL NAME
Fenoflurazole	5,6 - dichloro - 1 - phenoxy-carbonyl - 2 - trifluoro-methylbenzimidazole
Fidrazolon or drazoxolon	4 - (2 - chlorophenylhydrazono) - 3 - methyl - 5 - isoxazolone 3 - methylisoxazoline - 4, 5 - dione 4 (2 - chlorophenylhydrazono)

The name hydrazolon was previously proposed for this compound.

Piprotal piperonyl bis [2 - (2' - n - butoxyethoxy)ethyl] acetal

The name tropital was previously proposed for this compound.

## Experiments on Animals

### REPORT FOR 1965

EXPERIMENTS performed on living animals in 1965 totalled 4,751,060. The Return of Experiments performed under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, during 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price one shilling) shows the experiments were performed by 7,053 licensees. In the course of cancer investigations 684 licensees carried out 358,310 experiments, whilst 'for the purpose of public health or directly for the diagnosis of disease in man or other animals' 259,992 experiments were made.

## Drug Tariff Scotland

### REVISION OF PRICES

THE September list of revised prices in the Drug Tariff, Scotland includes new prices for a number of appliances including throat brushes, bunion rings, chiropody felt, corn rings and elastic adhesive bandages, ventilated, B.P.C. The list also includes a reminder that the following sizes of dressings will be deleted from the Drug Tariff on October 1: Cotton wool, absorbent B.P.C. 2 oz. and 8 oz.; cotton wool hospital quality D.T. 2 oz. and 8 oz.; lint absorbent, B.P.C., 2 oz. and 8 oz. and lint, boric acid, B.P.C. 2 oz. and 8 oz.

## BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA ADDENDUM

### Amendments official from September 1

THE British Pharmacopoeia Commission has published the following list of amendments to the Addendum, 1966, to the British Pharmacopoeia, 1963. The amendments became official on September 1.

AMITRIPTYLINE HYDROCHLORIDE: Page 1, line 15 (from foot). For "100" read "60". Page 2, lines 12. For "100" read "60".

CHLORDIAZEPoxide HYDROCHLORIDE: Page 11. **Decomposition products.** Delete tests A and B and insert: **Decomposition products.** Carry out the operations in subdued light. Spread a layer of a suitable silica gel absorbent about 0.25 mm. thick on a glass plate, allow to set, heat at about 105° for one hour, and cool. Prepare freshly, in methyl alcohol containing 3 per cent. v/v of dilute ammonia solution, four solutions containing respectively (1) 2.0 per cent. w/v of the chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride; (2) 0.002 per cent. w/v of 7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenylbenzo-1, 4-diazepin-2-one 4-oxide; (3) 0.001 per cent. w/v of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone; (4) 2.0 per cent. w/v of chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride, 0.002 per cent. w/v of 7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenylbenzo-1, 4-diazepin-2-one 4-oxide and 0.001 per cent. w/v of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone.

Apply separately to the prepared surface of the plate 0.010 ml. of each solution, ensuring that the diameters of the spots do not exceed 6 mm. Place the plate with one end in a shallow layer of a mobile phase consisting of a mixture of one volume of dehydrated alcohol and 24 volumes of ethyl acetate contained in a closed glass tank lined with filter paper saturated with the mobile phase. Allow to stand until the solvent front has travelled 12 cm. beyond the points of application. Dry the plate until the odour of the solvent is no longer detectable, spray evenly with a 10 per cent. w/v solution of sulphuric acid in alcohol (95 per cent.), heat at 105° for thirty minutes, and immediately expose to nitrous fumes in a closed glass tank for fifteen minutes (the nitrous fumes may be generated by adding sulphuric acid (50 per cent. w/w) dropwise to a solution containing 10 per cent. w/v of sodium nitrite and 3 per cent. w/v of potassium iodide). Place the plate in a current of warm air for fifteen minutes, spray evenly with a 0.5 per cent. w/v solution of N-(1-naphthyl) ethylenediamine hydrochloride in alcohol (95 per cent.), allow to dry, and repeat the spraying. The spot yielded by 7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenylbenzo-1, 4-diazepin-2-one 4-oxide in the chromatogram obtained with solution (1) is not more intense than the corresponding spot in the chromatogram obtained with solution (4), and any spot in the chromatogram obtained with solution (1) except those corresponding to 7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenylbenzo-1, 4-diazepin-2-one 4-oxide and chlordiazepoxide is not more intense than the spot yielded by 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone in chromatogram obtained with solution (4).

CHLORDIAZEPoxide CAPSULES: Page 12. **Decomposition products.** Delete the test and insert: **Decomposition products.** A. Carry out the test described under Chlordiazepoxide Hydrochloride, see above, using the following four solutions, freshly prepared in acetone containing 2 per cent.

v/v of strong ammonia solution and 8 per cent. v/v of water. For solution (1) shake a quantity of the contents of the capsules equivalent to 0.10 g. of Chlordiazepoxide Hydrochloride with 10 ml. of the solvent, allow to settle, and decant the clear supernatant liquid. Solution (2) contains 0.002 per cent. w/v of 7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenylbenzo-1, 4-diazepin-2-one 4-oxide solution (3) contains 0.001 per cent. w/v of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone; solution (4) contains 1.0 per cent. w/v of chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride, 0.03 per cent. w/v of 7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenylbenzo-1, 4-diazepin-2-one 4-oxide, and 0.001 per cent. w/v of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone. Also apply separately to the prepared surface 0.001 ml. of solutions (1) and (4). Any spot in the chromatogram obtained with 0.01 ml. of solution (1) except those corresponding to 7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenylbenzo-1, 4-diazepin-2-one 4-oxide and chlordiazepoxide is not more intense than the spot yielded by 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone in the chromatogram obtained with 0.01 ml. of solution (4) and the spot yielded by 7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-5-phenylbenzo-1, 4-diazepin-2-one 4-oxide in the chromatogram obtained with 0.001 ml. of solution (1) is not more intense than the corresponding spot in the chromatogram obtained with 0.001 ml. of solution (4).

DEXTRAN 150 INJECTION, DEXTRAN 110 INJECTION, DEXTRAN 40 INJECTION. Add the statement: **CAUTION.** In any part of the British Commonwealth in which Dextran Injections are controlled by law, care must be taken that the provisions of such law are duly complied with (see Addendum 1966, page vi).

Page 29. **Nitrogen.** Delete the test and insert: **Nitrogen.** Carry out Method II for the determination of nitrogen, British Pharmacopoeia 1963, page 1072, using 50 ml. and, for solutions in Dextrose Injection, 30 ml. of nitrogen-free sulphuric acid, for solutions in Sodium Chloride Injection, 20 ml. of nitrogen-free sulphuric acid; not more than 0.35 ml. of N/10 sulphuric acid is required.

NIALAMIDE TABLETS. Page 56. **Assay.** Lines 3 and 4. For "ammonium molybdate solution" read "a 1 per cent. w/v solution of ammonium molybdate in dilute hydrochloric acid."

OXYTETRACYCLINE DIHYDRATE. Page 63. **Assay.** For minimum potency. Amend the statement to: The upper fiducial limit of error of the estimated potency is not less than 930 Units per mg., calculated with reference to the substance dried at 105° for two hours.

PAROMOMYCIN CAPSULES. Page 66. Line 3 (from foot). For "175,000" read "250,000."

APPENDIX I. Page 99. Add the following: **2-Amino-5-chlorobenzophenone:** an authentic specimen of 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone.

**Chlordiazepoxide Hydrochloride:** an authentic specimen of chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride.

**7 - Chloro - 1,3 - dihydro - 5 - phenylbenzo - 1,4 - diazepin - 2 - one 4 - Oxide:** the authentic specimen labelled A.S.68  
**BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1963**

FLUOXYMESTERONE TABLETS. Page 330, line 30. For "1 mg." read "5 mg."



## NEWS IN BRIEF

THREE new titles in the Royal Institute of Chemistry's "Lectures Series, 1965" are "Chemistry and Crop Protection" (No. 3); "Fibrous Silicates" (No. 4) and "Borides: Their Chemistry and Applications" (No. 5).

THE Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.) effective August 27, re-enact with amendments the 1964 Regulations and provide amended specifications for mineral hydrocarbons.

"EXPERIMENT IN FREEDOM," a documentary programme being broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service on the afternoon of September 23, deals with a new idea, pioneered in Cheshire, of treating psychiatric patients in their own homes.

THE Radio Chemical Centre, Amersham, Bucks, has published a revised edition of radio-pharmaceuticals and other radio chemicals for medical use, listing the more important of such substances that are available from the Centre.

BROCHURES and application forms for the four 1967 M.S.D. international fellowships in clinical pharmacology are available from the secretary, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts. Candidates must have completed a medical curriculum at an accredited school of medicine and be preparing for a career in teaching or research in clinical pharmacology.

## SPORT

## GOLF

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A visitors' day meeting was held at Moor Park golf club on August 24. *Results:* (Medal) *Mentholatum* prize, R. W. Murphey, 70. *Thomson cup* and prize, R. J. W. Anderson 74 (Stableford) *Squibb Centennial trophy* and prize, W. N. Cockburn, 35 points. *Visitors* prizes, Dr. Smith, 35 points.; Dr. Bloomfield 32 points.

## IRISH BREVITIES

## THE NORTH

NOMINATIONS for membership of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland should be submitted to the secretary at 73 University Street, Belfast, 7, not later than September 12.

## OVERSEAS NEWS

## SOUTH AFRICA

## Ten Year Man-power Plan

A shortage of qualified man-power threatening the future of the industry is causing the South African pharmaceutical industry to set up a fund of £50,000 to provide post-graduate training for at least fifty pharmacists a year over the next ten years. The industry, which expects to have an annual turnover of £67.5 million after the next thirty years, is to "link itself to the basic chemical industry to build up a complex of synthetic drugs" based on materials produced in South Africa. Since the comparatively small local market does not justify the cost of independent research institutes subsidised by the industry, it is expected to be undertaken at the universities.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

*Illicit Drug Sources*

In your correspondence columns last week (p. 190) you published a letter under the above heading from Mr. I. Benjamin, of Croydon. The writer takes me to task for comments made in this column on the subject of reported statements attributed to a psychiatrist and a Member of Parliament respectively. Mr. Benjamin's letter points out that the psychiatrist had been mis-reported in the sensational daily Press, though I should not have regarded the newspaper in which I saw the report as coming into that category. It also chides me — quite gently, may I say — for making adverse comment on a reported statement of Mrs. Short in the House of Commons dealing with the ease with which heroin could be obtained illicitly. Mr. Benjamin refers me to the extended report published in the same issue of THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST as that in which my comment appeared. Obviously I had not seen that when I wrote the paragraph, nor had I seen Hansard. At the time of writing I was in exactly the same position as any member of the public, and, while I am now better informed the general public is not; and that was why I said that I had looked in vain for a statement from the Pharmaceutical Society to rebut the impression that must have been left on the public mind. Judged solely from my own position both as a pharmacist and a member of the public, the report put pharmacy in a poor light, and that has not been publicly corrected. I have, as Mr. Benjamin supposes, a desire to do all that will tighten controls and assist in stamping out illicit drug-taking.

*Stock Problems*

As from September 1, when the 1966 Supplement to the British Pharmaceutical Codex becomes operative, elixir diamorphine and terpine and linctus of diamorphine must meet the requirements of that publication by being "recently prepared." A letter received from a drug manufacturer last week intimates the manner in which it is proposed to meet those requirements. The intention is to manufacture on a daily basis and to take steps to ensure that all supplies, on leaving the warehouse, will be dated and will not be more than fourteen days old. That is commendable and, from the manufacturer's point of view, satisfactory. But, from a practicable point of view, are the requirements reasonable? The letter points out that there is no definition of the words "recently prepared," but that deterioration to the extent of 10 per cent. can occur within one month from the date of manufacture or, to put it in another way, perhaps only two weeks after purchase from the warehouse of that particular firm. From the practising pharmacist's point of view that is an impossible situation, having regard to the fact that demand is haphazard and infrequent. What is to become of stocks which, over a month old, may be regarded as no longer recent and may be substandard? There are obstacles to the disposal of Dangerous Drugs. It is, of course, not impossible to manufacture on demand in the pharmacy the quantity demanded each time, though it would be inconvenient in that each pharmacist making the preparation would require to claim rebate on the spirit used or lose handsomely on the supply of the elixir. Laudable as are the plans of the manufacturer, they go no further than ensuring that the products are satisfactory at the time of dispatch. What seems to be called for is a practical limit of toleration or a simpler formulation capable of extemporaneous manufacture.

*Marketing of Medicines*

As was to be expected, several correspondents have taken exception to the letter of a marketing consultant who wrote recently defending manufacturers who subscribe to the doctrine of "wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set." Mr. J. P. Kerr is right. There are products that are confined to the pharmacist by law; there are others which, for reasons of policy, are marketed only through pharmacists. But it is not, by virtue of those considerations, essential for the pharmacist to give them his qualified (and unqualified) support. He is a professional man quite capable of judging whether his conscience will permit him to lend his professional support to any product, whether confined or not.



## LEGAL REPORTS

### Chemists Defrauded

Two brothers appeared for sentence at Haddington, Edinburgh sheriff court on August 27. At a previous sitting they had been charged on indictment with fraud and attempted fraud (see *C. & D.*, August 20, p. 161). During a tour of Scotland they had defrauded a large number of chemists of colour films. John Jeremiah Meredith was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and his brother, Patrick Joseph Meredith, was sent to a young offenders' institution for six months.

### Commission Not to Appeal

THE United States Federal Trade Commission has decided not to appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the Order dated June 16, of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, setting aside the Commission's decision that Messrs Pfizer's tetracycline patent had been obtained as a result of improper conduct. The Court of Appeals held that the Federal Trade Commission's decision on whether the patent examiner had been misled was based upon 'inference and speculation', and the case was referred back to the F.T.C. for reconsideration.

### Stole from Employer

FORMERLY on the staff of Sangers, Ltd., Bedford, Sidney Robert Reed, 41 Duchess Road, Bedford, pleaded guilty at Bedford borough magistrates' court to charges of being in unlawful possession of capsules and tablets and a quantity of crushed tablets and also to stealing the capsules and tablets, of a value of about £3, the property of his employers. Reed, who asked for the court to take into consideration an offence of obtaining money by false pretences by the sale of tablets represented to belong to him, was fined £100 and placed under the supervision of the probation officer while paying the fine at the rate of £1 a week.

## INQUESTS

**Transfusion Death.** 'This case does show the constant fight that is being conducted by hospitals and medical suppliers against the possibility of bacteria. There is not the slightest doubt that, if there is any chink in the armour, bacteria will find it. More than 1,500,000 bottles of this drug are made each year but this is the first fatality to my knowledge,' said the coroner at a Nottingham inquest on August 25. Mrs. J. Frost, Ilkeston, Derby, died in Nottingham city hospital on August 20. Dr. E. R. Mitchell (consultant bacteriologist) said in evidence that there was no doubt that a transfusion fluid had caused septicaemia, from which the woman had died. The coroner was told that the fluid, to which an ampoule of syntocinon was added, was administered through a drip set. The bacteriologist said he found the fluid contained two distinct types of bacteria. Similar types were found in two blood samples taken from Mrs. Frost. He examined a dozen ampoules of syntocinon from stock, but they were sterile.

Dr. Charles Smith (a director of Evans Medical, Ltd.) said the company made between 1,250,000 and 2 million bottles of the fluid each year. Random tests were made of each batch and the batch containing the fluid used on Mrs. Frost was found to be all right. A verdict of death from circulatory failure secondary to septicaemia was recorded.

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**THERMOS, LTD.** — Mr. T. J. McCarthy has been appointed to the board as home sales director and Mr. D. B. Wilson as export sales director.

**ARNOLD M. GEE, LTD.**—Annual statement for year ended March 31 disclose group fixed assets at £195,455 (£192,888) and net current assets, £40,420 (£36,844). Trading results were published earlier (see *C. & D.*, August 6, p. 188). The chairman states that National Health Service dispensing and retail sales to date both show increases. Improvement in turnover has been effected despite credit squeeze but measures recently introduced by the Government will "undoubtedly affect our trade."

**MICROFLOW, LTD.** — The company have acquired from E. N. Mackley & Co., Gateshead, co. Durham (proprietors: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd.), the designs and patents relating to the Mackley Pureair range of filters which is in future being manufactured at Messrs. Microflow's new premises in Hampshire. Mr. J. E. Firman, who was filtration consultant to Messrs. Mackley has been appointed a director of Microflow, Ltd. Mr. H. Stanton (also a director of the company) continues to act as general manager.

**CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.** — Application has been made to the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for quotations for the whole of the issued shares of Common Stock. There are 20,144,804 shares in issue with a par value of 33½ cents per share. Messrs. Pfizer have 82 manufacturing plants in 29 different countries. Net income has risen from \$18.3m. to \$53.4m. in the last decade. The last payment was \$1.30 per share. Ignoring the dollar premium, quotation of Pfizer shares on the London Stock Exchange should add over £450m. to the total value of securities quoted in London. World wide sales of "ethical" pharmaceuticals reached \$255m. in 1965 last year, an increase of 11 per cent. over 1964. Sales in that category amounted to 47 per cent. of the group's overall volume. Included in that total, antibiotics for human use accounted for 27 per cent. of total turnover as against 64 per cent. in 1953. Chemicals accounted for 18 per cent. of sales, minerals, pigments and metals for 8 per cent., agricultural products, 12 per cent., and consumer goods, 15 per cent. Overall, total world wide sales at \$542.6m. Showed an increase of 13 per cent. over 1964. Half-year results for 1966 gave world wide sales of \$302,035,803, an increase of 14 per cent. over the same period in 1965. Earnings per share amounted to \$1.45 (\$1.34).

## BUSINESS CHANGES

THE United Commercial Travellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland (U.K.C.T.A.), Inc., is closing the offices of the Association at 180 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, and 28 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, C.1, on August 24 and reopening at Bexton Lane, Knutsford, Cheshire (telephone: Knutsford 4136), on August 30.

### Appointments

**UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE.** —Mr. W. R. Kirk, M.Sc., has been appointed assistant lecturer, department of pharmacy, and Mr. J. R. Parratt, B.Pharm., M.Sc., Ph.D., M.P.S., lecturer, department of pharmacy.

**MR. R. E. JEFFORD, B.A., D.S.A., A.H.A.** (assistant secretary, United Leeds Hospitals), has been seconded to the Ministry of Health in order to carry out a special survey of training in management for supervisory grades of staff in the hospital service.

**DOROTHY GRAY, LTD., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex,** have appointed Mr. L. Durrant their marketing manager. He becomes responsible for the United Kingdom and European export markets; for Commonwealth countries; and for South Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Durrant has been sales and marketing manager for the U.K. market for the past eight years. Mr. D. Batha has been appointed U.K. sales manager.

## PERSONALITIES

**MR. STANLEY BOULTON, M.P.S., F.B.O.A.,** who is in business at Corby, Northants, has been in hospital in Kettering for the past twelve weeks after being seriously injured in a road accident. Mr. Boulton was looking under the bonnet of his parked car when a hit-and-run driver ran into him and carried him some distance along the road pinned to the bonnet of his car. Although now recovering and hoping to leave hospital in a few weeks he will be unable to visit his native Manchester to attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

**DR. R. H. WHITE-STEVENS,** who addressed a meeting in London on August 30 on the subject of "Agricultural Science versus World Hunger" (see p. 197) is senior scientific expert in the agricultural division of American Cyanamid Co., Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. Dr. White-Stevens has just concluded an extensive tour of British and Continental research establishments to study European developments in the use of agricultural chemicals and intensive husbandry techniques. Dr. White-Stevens was one of the leading critics of the late Rachael Carson's book "Silent Spring" which provoked controversy (and still does) concerning the use of modern chemicals and their effect upon the "balance of nature." Born in Surrey he received his primary education in England. Now a naturalised United States citizen he studied at McGill University, Canada and Cornell University, New York where he was assistant research professor 1940-46. He joined American



Cyanamid Co. in 1952 and is currently assistant to the director, research and development, agricultural division.

## MARRIAGES

**BROOKE-FREETH.** — Recently K. E. Brooke, Liversedge, Yorks, to Stella Edith Freeth, M.P.S., 283 Bradford Road, Brighouse, Yorks.

## DEATHS

**LEWIS.** — On August 12, Mr. David Herbert Lewis, M.P.S., The Square, Maerdy, Glam., aged sixty-seven. Mr. Lewis qualified in 1923. He was active in local pharmaceutical affairs, having been at one time secretary of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and later its chairman. From 1934 until 1959 he was secretary of the local National Pharmaceutical Union Branch, of which he became chairman in 1960. In 1956 he was appointed a member of the Glamorgan Executive Council, and in 1966 became

its vice chairman, a position he held concurrently with the secretaryship of the Glamorgan Pharmaceutical Committee.

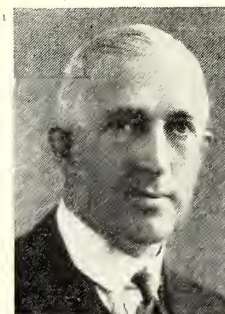
**LUND.** — Recently Mr. Harry Lund, M.P.S., 394 Darwen Road, Bromley Cross, nr. Bolton, Lancs. Mr. Lund qualified in 1913.

**READ.** — On August 13, Mr. J. H. Read, who was joint managing director Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, from 1959 until he retired in 1961. Mr. Read who was associated with the company for forty-six years was its representative at the Surgical Dressings Manufacturers' Association.

**STOCK.** — Suddenly, on August 28, Mr. Frank George Stock, M.Pharm., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., 49 Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 46. Mr. Stock was registered as a pharmacist in 1943. In that year, after being assistant analyst at Glamorganshire public health laboratory, he joined Mr. H. H. Bagnall, the Birmingham city analyst,

with whom he was concerned with the planning of a drug testing scheme. In 1956, Mr. Stock was appointed research chemist at the City of Birmingham analytical laboratories.

**STRETTON.** — On August 27, Mr. James Henry Stretton, O.B.E., Crapstone, South Devon, aged eighty-three. Mr. Stretton qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1905. Mr. Stretton has been in retirement since October 1947 at which time he was head of the retail staff department of Boots, Ltd., Nottingham. He was



formerly an alderman of Nottinghamshire county council.

## HOW NOT TO LABEL

Object-lessons from the "chamber of horrors" of a hospital pharmacist, representing containers brought in by patients as received from local chemists. To save embarrassment the identities of the chemists have been blacked out.



1, Pharmacist's label upon, and partly revealing, a manufacturer's label. The bottle in fact contained Hydro-Saluric-K. 2, Directions given in a way that must be meaningless to the recipient. 3, "Worst of both worlds" (confusion between chemist's and manufacturer's labels). 4, A "prescription poser" for the patient (on a label intended for a container of different shape). 5, All the information given, but in a way to erode confidence in the efficiency of the dispenser; label torn, and again over maker's.



6, Chemist's label bearing only patient's name and name of product superimposed on manufacturer's label. 7, What does the patient make of "Phenobarb gr. i" on the label, even if the prescriber ordered "N.P." 8, The lady's name appears on the white portion of the maker's label, but will she understand the directions, "B.D.?" No premises address appears. 9, Directions intelligibly given, but oh! the clumsiness of the too-large label the foot of which — though the picture fails to show it — was folded under the base of the bottle. 10, A round label, far from horizontally mounted, and again overlapping on to the base; a cautionary notice (upside down) appears at rear. 11, The chemist's name is stamped on the reverse of the carton — upside down, faint and hardly decipherable. The tablets were pethidine, and a caution was given against exceeding the "stated" dose, which was not, in fact, stated.



## TRADE NOTES

**"See-through" Gift Sets.**—Golden, Ltd., Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, are presenting their Mennen toiletries for men in "see-through" gift sets "to catch a woman's eye."

**In Gift Sets.**—Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., 76 Oxford Street, London, W.1, offer their 007 men's toiletries in presentation cases containing pairs or trios of their various 007 products (lather shave cream, hair cream, after-shave, talc, and aerosol shave cream).

**Items Discontinued.**—BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham, have discontinued issuing Fydal and Fydalex tablets:—UPIOHN LTD., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, announce that all stocks of 50-gm. Cortef and Cortef acetate ointment in both the 1 per cent. and 2½ per cent. strengths are exhausted and the pack

size is discontinued. The products remain available in 5-gm. and 20-gm. sizes.



**A Larger Size.**—Izal, Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, are introducing in September a ½-gall. tin of Zal pine disinfectant.

**Changed Formulation.**—Carlton Laboratories, Ltd., 14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex, have amended the formula of Phyllox syrup to theophylline sodium glycinate, 60 mgm.; ephedrine hydrochloride, 12 mgm.; phenobarbitone, 4 mgm. Existing stocks are being exchanged upon receipt of old stocks.

**Microscopes as Gifts.**—Greenhill & Ellis (Optical), Ltd., Ling House, Dominion Street, London, E.C.2, suggest that, before placing orders for Christmas stocks, chemists should see their company's Greenkat microscope catalogue, which gives details also of binoculars, telescopes and other optical equipment.

**Sundries for Chemists.**—Britton Malcolm & Co., Ltd., 38 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1., point out that they distribute National Health

Service sundries and dressings, dispensing equipment, surgical instruments and toilet accessories to chemists only. Their telephone number is Waterloo 4874.

### Competitions

**Prize-winner at G.P.O. Tower.**—Mrs. Betty Butcher, Didecot, Berks., winner of the Vitapointe "visit Hollywood" competition organised by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, was presented with her cheque for £500 in the cocktail bar of the G.P.O. tower, London. She later left for Alexandra Palace to appear in a television programme.

**Finalist in Trade Competition.**—Final draw in the Quosh quartet trade competition organised by Beecham Foods division of Beecham Group, Ltd., Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, was held recently, Mr. S. Hopkinson, Killmarsh Co-operative Society, Ltd., emerging the winner of a Rover 2000 car taxed and insured for one year.

**Awards to Cricketers.**—Awards by Horlicks, Ltd., to players in the fifth and final test match against the West Indies were presented to Tom Graveney and John Murray for batting and to John Snow for accurate bowling in both innings. The M.C.C. have given approval for the scheme to be reintroduced in 1967 when the visiting touring teams will be India and Pakistan.

**"Zoo Quest"**—For the second year in succession the cup awarded by Ilford, Ltd., at an open day at the Calderpink Zoo, Glasgow, went to Mr. Geoff Denby, 88 Hilton Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow. Mr. Denby's winning picture was an off-beat study of flamingoes. With the cup go £10-worth of Ilford films and photographic equipment and a year's membership of the Glasgow Zoological Society.

**Charm to Sell a Blade.**—"Charm selling" is the theme of a competition being staged for chemists' assistants by the makers of Eversharp chemist-only chrome steel razor blades (distributors Richards & Appleby, Ltd., York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1). Entrants must place seven sales points in the most effective order and submit a photograph of an assistant alongside an Eversharp display. Following a visit by a "mystery shopper" the assistant will be considered for a regional award of £20 (£10 for the employer). Regional award winners qualify for a national final for a number of prizes. All assistants entering receive a pair of stockings.

**Cash For Chemists.**—Following a successful national launch of Ban-O-Dor aerosol deodorant, at the beginning of the year, International Chemical Co., Ltd., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, made it the subject of a competition for sales staffs throughout the country. Applicants were asked to list seven selling points of the product in order of priority. Cash prizes were offered to the best entrants, with 100 consolation prizes of holiday handbags. Four identical applications having been received for the winning

sequence, the prize money has been divided so that a cheque for £15 each goes to Miss Rachel Smith (Claude Benton, Ltd., 21 St. Stephens Street, Norwich); Mrs. C. A. Newitt (Timothy Whites & Taylors, 47 Broad Street, Reading, Berks); Miss L. M. Jounsto (G. N. Downing, 140 Stanley Park Road, Carshalton, Surrey) and Miss M. Hollands (Boots, Ltd., 76 High Street, Lewisham, London, S.E.13).



**HOLIDAY DRAW WINNER:** Mr. J. Lambourne M.P.S., receives his cheque for £100 from Mr. D. Whittaker (manager, pharmaceutical home sales, CIBA-Laboratories, Ltd.). Mr. Lambourne is manager of Arnold M. Gee, Ltd., 13 High Street, Cobham, Surrey, and was one of the two Entero-Vioform holiday-draw winners in a competition open to all pharmacies displaying Entero-Vioform during the summer of 1966.

### Bonus Offers

**BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.,** 186 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Emprazol. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on order for 3 doz. or more wallet packs.

**COMBY (LONDON), LTD.,** 9 Violet Hill, London, N.W.8. Comby hair brushes. Brush de luxe free with ten 16s. 6d. ladies' and two 19s. 6d. gent's hair-brushes; brush and display stand with ten 17s. 6d. to 24s. 9d. ladies' and two 19s. 6d. gent's or twelve 4s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. ladies' hair brushes.

**RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD.,** 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15. Radian-β aspirin spirit liniment and Radian-α spirit dressing. Ten per cent. discount for display on £5 order; 7½ per cent. on £3 order.

**TONI Co.,** Farnborough, Hants. New "no-mix" Tame. Twenty-four invoiced as eighteen. Twelve invoiced as ten. Thirty-six sachets invoiced as thirty-three.

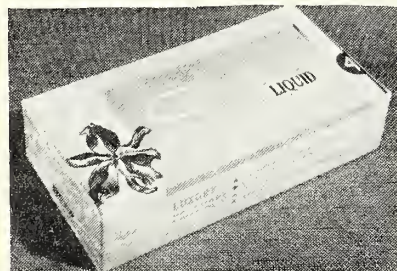
### TRADE SHOWS

**BIRMINGHAM,** Penns Hall hotel, September 6. DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LTD., 30 High Street, Southampton, Hants. **CHELtenham,** Ucal works, August 30 to September 9, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., After September 9, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., or by arrangement. **UNITED CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.,** Cheltenham, Glos. Catalogues available to pharmacists unable to visit the show-room.

**EDINBURGH,** North British hotel, September 5-9. **GOYA LTD.,** Badminton Court, Amersham, Bucks. September 5-8. **J. C. & J. FIELD, LTD.,** 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

**LEEDS,** Metropole hotel, September 8. DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LTD., 30 High Street, Southampton, Hants.

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE,** Royal Turks Head hotel, September 5-9. **SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD.,** 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1.



**SHRINK-WRAPPED:** Supersoft hair-sprays in transparent "shrink-wrapped" display outer as now issued by F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnydale, Derby.



**NORTHAMPTON**, Franklin's Gardens hotel September 5. **DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LTD.**, 30 High Street, Southampton, Hants.

**NOTTINGHAM**, Commodore banqueting room, September 7. **DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LTD.**, 30 High Street, Southampton, Hants.

#### ONE-DAY TRAINING COURSES

**HAIR COLOURING**, for chemists' assistants. **GLASGOW**, 15 Lynedock Street, 10 a.m., September 8. **BIRMINGHAM**, 172 Edmund Street, 10 a.m., September 13. **LEEDS**, Griffin hotel, 2 p.m., September 21. **LONDON**, 27 Dover Street, W.1, 10 a.m., September 21. **MANCHESTER**, 30 New Cannon Street, 10 a.m., September 29. **INETO, LTD.**, London, W.1

#### Information for Manufacturers

##### A New Material for Rubber Gloves.

A new process for the production of sheets or films of elastomer—material with elastic properties like those of rubber—has been developed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. The process is particularly applicable to the production of shaped articles such as gloves. Its manufacture eliminates the conventional drying stage in which the elastomer is deposited as a solid sheet or film of the desired shape

and thickness. Instead the viscous dispersion, or solution, of the elastomer is spread over a suitably shaped object and dipped into an extractor liquid. The elastomer is insoluble in the extractor, but its liquid is extracted and a coherent solid sheet of elastomer is left behind. Suitable liquid media include heptane, cyclohexane, benzene, toluene, xylene, carbon tetrachloride, white spirit, petroleum naphtha, coal tar naphtha, and mixtures of them. Suitable extractor liquids include alcohols and ketones, preferably methyl alcohol and acetone. Generally the extractor liquid can contain large quantities of the liquid medium before its efficiency falls. Compounding ingredients can be incorporated in the elastomer so long as they are not extractable by the extractor liquid. Films produced by the new method have improved hot-air curing qualities, withstanding temperatures up to 160°C. without the formation of blisters or pores. The Authority has appointed Veedip Ltd., Farnburn Avenue, Slough, Bucks, licensees for the process. Inquiries should be addressed to that company.

## PACKAGING NOTES

**Coated Board.**—Mitcham Cardboards, Ltd., 99 Beddington Lane, Croydon, Surrey, offer a range of polypropylene-coated board. Two advantages of the material are its low moisture absorption and high grease resistance. It is claimed ideal for use as a moisture-vapour barrier board and may be used in direct contact with oils, fats and greases.

**Machinery Agents.**—Wright Machinery Co., Ltd., David Road, Poyle Trading Estate, Colnbrook, Bucks. have been appointed sole selling agents in the United Kingdom and Europe for machines of Resina Automatic Machinery Co., Inc. (capping and plugging machines providing for screw and snap caps and ball and sifter fittings, covering cap sizes  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.), and for MRM Co., Inc. (cleaning, filling and labelling machinery including high speed, automatic and semi-automatic vacuum and gravity fillers capable of handling all types of foamy and still liquids up to extremely high viscosities).

## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**Tridihexethyl Chloride with Meprobamate.**—Lederle Laboratories division of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, have launched a new speciality, Pathibamate tablets. Recommended for the management of peptic ulceration, gastrointestinal upsets associated with anxiety states and other gastrointestinal disorders, Pathibamate contains Pathilon tridihexethyl chloride anticholinergic and meprobamate ataractic.

**Bronchodilator.**—Stafford Miller, Ltd., 166 Great North Road, Hatfield, Herts, are launching on October 1 a new speciality Anaphylline, of which the active ingredients are theophylline and niacinamide. Indications are chronic bronchitis, chronic asthma, emphysema and other pulmonary disorders, and the manufacturers claim that there are no known contraindications. The product is issued as smooth, double-convex vanilla-flavoured pink tablets, each contains 100 mgm. of theophylline and 150 mgm. of niacinamide. The product is packed in containers of 100 and 500.

### VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

**Synchronising Oestrus.**—Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, have introduced a new speciality Veramix sheep sponge, claimed of great benefit to the sheep farmer in synchronising oestrus in his flock. Each sponge contains 60 mgm. of medroxyprogesterone acetate. Insertion of the sponge into the vagina of a treatable ewe results, after removal on the fourteenth day, in synchronisation of the oestrus period. Mating is normally completed on days 15, 16, 17 and 18, and ewes that do not conceive from that service come on heat about seventeen days later. The pack holds fifty. Veramix is subject to Schedule S4 (b).

### OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

**Menthol Cough Drops.**—Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, are shortly introducing in Great Britain a range of menthol cough drops manufactured by Engel & Kisky, Denmark. There are four varieties: Medicinett, Eukalyptus, Fluenza and menthol Karameller. Each is packed in a 3-oz. sealed tin to preserve freshness and



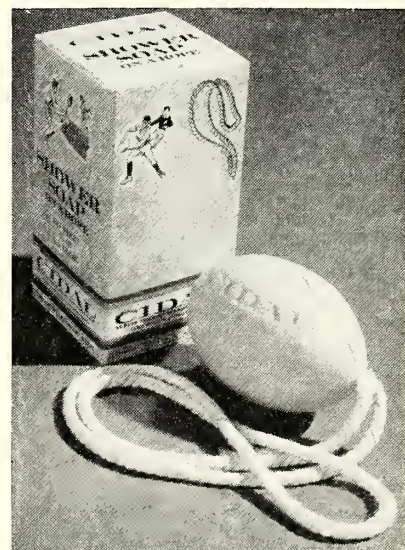
coloured for identification of flavour. With every initial order of 4 doz. a display stand and forty-eight packets of samples are included.

### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**"No-mix" After-shampoo Conditioner.**—Toni Co., Farnborough, Hants, have launched a new "no-mix" Tame creme rinse after shampoo conditioner in

plastic squeeze bottle, and have given a new look to the Tame sachet.

**Shower Soap.**—A new Cidal shower soap on a rope has been produced by J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd., King Edward



Street, Liverpool, 3. The soap, shaped like a rugby football, is attached to a white cord which the bather wears around the neck for easier use under showers. The pack is expected to be attractive to other shower-takers besides sports enthusiasts.

**Like Lotion, Like Barrier Cream.**—A new product of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, is a hand cream, Top Score, described as 'a completely new product development in hand creams.' 'Pleasant like a lotion, but effective like a barrier cream,' Top Score depends for its action on a blend of surfactants that is substantive to the protein of



the outer layers of the skin and reinforced by silicones, lipids, and emollients. 'So Top Score combines with the skin to repel dirt, detergents, grease, smells—the lot!' It is supplied only to chemists, at chemists' terms. Distributors are Chemist Brokers, Crown House, Morden, Surrey.

**Deodorant and Antiperspirant.**—Rayette Beauty Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, have introduced an extra-strength deodorant and antiperspirant for family use. The new product contains zinc sulphocarbolate, hexachlorophene and alcohol and has a light,



spicy aroma. It is available in counter display unit holding eight 6-oz. aerosol packs.

#### SUNDRIES

**Sandals For Tired Feet.**—Dunkelman & Son, Ltd., Desborough, Northants, draw attention to their Dasco Naturals sandals, which have been designed "to bring life to tired feet." Dasco Naturals are moulded at the toe to encourage the feet to exercise and so help strengthen arches and muscles. The sandal bases are of polished wood, the straps are replaceable and the non-slip soles are of rubber. There are styles in white, red, navy blue and light tan, and with low or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in high wedges.

**Two New Shavers.**—Remington Electric Shaver, Ltd., 26 Kensington High Street, London, W.8, announce the introduction of two new models. First is a competitively priced shaver that incorporates several of the company's latest technical innovations and the second an attractively styled model for women. The economy-priced Special is like the Remington Selectric



in appearance and has many identical features, but its shaving head is permanently in position and cannot be adjusted for individual shaving requirements. The shaver is powered by a magnetic motor operating on either 110-127 volts a.c. or on 200-250 volts d.c. Fitted with two comb-guides that direct whiskers into the twin cutters, and a floating central bar to prevent facial irritation in difficult beard areas, the newly designed shaving head is claimed to give fast, closer shaves without discomfort. For moustaches or "sideboards," a trimmer button lowers one of the comb-guides to provide a cutting edge. The shaver is finished in matt black with aluminium trim and presented in a matching travel pouch incorporating a detachable bracket for wall fixing. The new Princess ladies' shaver has four rows of diamond-honed cutters to provide quick, comfortable personal grooming. Comb-guides located in the leading edges of the shaving head direct long hairs into the cutters, ensuring that even the most delicate skin is safe from nicks and cuts. The two inner edges of both guides are curved flush with the cutters to deal with short, stubborn leg hair. The Princess is diamond-shaped, with a modern faceted finish that permits the shaver to fit snugly into the hand. It has a newly developed magnetic motor operating on 200-250 volts a.c. The finish is in ivory and pastel blue in slim-line jewel box case in simulated calf-skin with gold satinised interior.

#### EXPANSION PROJECTS

THE Carshalton division of Distillers Chemicals and Plastics, Ltd., is expanding production of solvents and plasticisers at its factory at Carshalton, Surrey. The expansion, costing more than £250,000 will take two years to complete. It will provide additional general esterification capacity as well as an extension to the Honeywill-Atlas products unit.

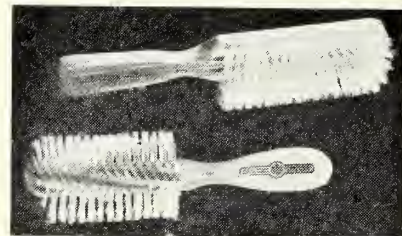
FOLLOWING the recent opening by Merck & Co., Inc. of a new extension to the Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories division in Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A., plans have now been announced for the construction of additional research facilities at the Company's West Point,

Pennsylvania establishment. Work is starting immediately on a 82,000 sq. ft.—building expansion to provide more space for broader safety testing of new drugs and the division's increasing activities in cancer and German measles research.

BECAUSE their present factories cannot cope with the company's rate of expansion, Ronson Products, Ltd., are to build a new factory on a 20-acre site at Cramlington, Northumberland. Until it is ready the company will lease, from the Board of Trade, an "advance factory" of 25,000 sq ft now being built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on a site  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles way. It is understood that the company will switch their entire production of electrical appliances to the new factory.

#### MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

**At Design Centre.**—The manufacturers of Royal Sweden hairbrushes, Husqvarna Borstfabrik, A.B., are showing a range of their men's and women's hairbrushes at the Swedish



Industrial Design exhibition staged at the Design Centre, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, August 17 to September 17. Sole distributors of the brushes in the United Kingdom are Jackel & Co., Ltd., 56 Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

**Exported to Australia.**—First consignment of Norinyl-I manufactured in Britain by Syntex Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., St. Ives House, St. Ives Road, Maidenhead, Berks, for the Australian market left recently by air and tens of thousands of packets are to follow. Negotiations are well advanced for Syntex to sell in many other export markets in the Commonwealth.

**Floating Medical Exhibition.**—The M.Y. "Pharma" (see C. & D., February 5, p. 134) sailed for Finland and Sweden as the start of a world tour to show the pattern of future medical progress in Britain and to promote British pharmaceutical exports in general. The vessel is claimed the only floating medical exhibition in the world. The "Pharma" left Inverness for Finland on August 23; she will be in Stockholm on September 19.

**Sponsored Sport.**—Two trophies were presented by Optrex Ltd., Perivale, Middlesex, to the winners of the ladies' pistol championship and the men's class D pistol aggregate in the National Pistol Championships which were held at Bisley, August 26-29. The trophies were designed by Tony Laws, Des. R.C.A., and are in the form of a stylised eye with floating silver target and pistol. A cheque goes with the trophy.

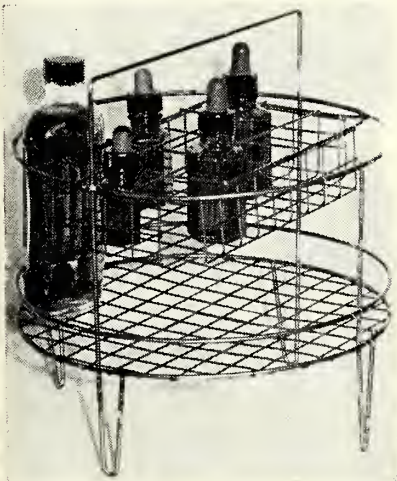


## INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS

**Mobile Demonstration Unit.**—A mobile laboratory demonstration unit prepared by the Baird & Tatlock Group of Companies, 14 St. Cross Street, London, E.C.1, is visiting a number of centres to show the range of Optica spectrophotometers. The various centres to be visited are:—Liverpool Manchester and Sheffield, September 3-16; Birmingham, September 26-October 7; Greater London, October 17-28; Bradford, Leeds and Hull, November 7-18; Bristol, November 28 to December 2.

**Precision Heating.**—For laboratory operations requiring exact and constant heating without waste of material and time, the Thermomat developed and manufactured in Germany is now available in the United Kingdom through Colebrand, Ltd., 15 Hampden Gurney Street, London, W.1. The Thermomat provides stepless temperature adjustment and makes possible the choice of any degree of temperature up to 200°C. The chosen degree of temperature is not exceeded even when the device is used constantly. The distributors claim that, as the electric connection occurs in a liquid and vapour-tight vacuum contact tube, completely protected from outside conditions, there is no danger of combustion when working with hazardous, light volatile liquids.

**Eye-solution "Cruet."** Jacob, White & Co., Ltd., 324 Upper Street, London, N.1, have produced a new cruet for the model 861 eye-solution steriliser.



The cruet holds fifteen dropper bottles with teats and four lotion bottles up to 6-oz. size.

**Particle-size Analyser.**—The 526 particle-size micrometer and analyser of Fleming Instruments, Ltd., Stevenage, Herts, is claimed to reduce much of the tedium associated with simple microscopic comparison methods. The instrument comprises a microscope, a unit for providing electrical power supplies and with controls for recording number and sizes of particles measured, and a vibrator unit, which creates two images whose shear is dependent on the

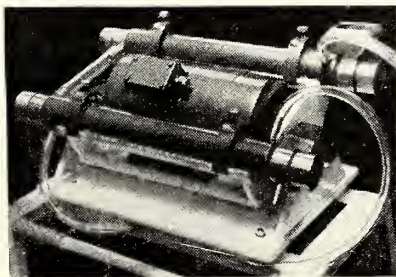
magnitude of the current passing through the vibrator. In conditions of edge-to-edge shear the meter current is a measure of one diameter of the particle. To measure other diameters the microscope stage is rotated and the amount of shear is adjusted as required. The instrument may be used either for straightforward measurement of one or more diameters or as a grading device for classifying particles into groups (ten maximum). Size range is 1.0 to 250µm (exceptionally 0.5 to 400) and between 200 and 600 particles can be classified in ten minutes. Although developed for research into such diseases as pneumoconiosis and asbestosis the instrument is also claimed useful for determining pharmaceutical efficacy of drugs in relation to their particle size.

**Beaker Range Extended.**—Two more sizes of graduated nesting beakers for laboratories and hospitals have been added to the Multi-pour range marketed by Arnold R Horwell, Ltd., 2 Grangeway, Kilburn High Road, London W.6. The new models are of 800-ml and 1-litre capacity and have clearly marked graduations at each 50 mls,



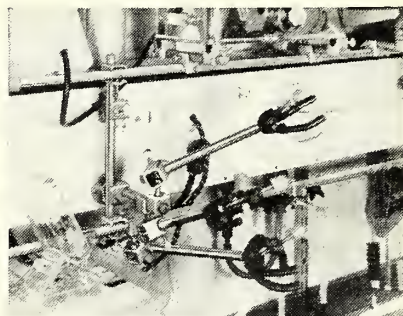
the accuracy being within  $\pm 1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The beakers are of translucent polypropylene and each has a special triangular pouring rim with three shallow lips, allowing drip-free and easily controlled dispensing of liquids. The material used is capable of withstanding repeated autoclaving at temperatures up to 121°C. Polypropylene-coated cardboard caps are also available and they may be autoclaved. The beakers are supplied in cartons of twenty-five and 100.

**Cooled Vibration Mill Grinding.**—To answer a need in the pharmaceutical industry for a mill that will grind heat-sensitive materials, a jacketed version of the Megapact laboratory vibration mill has been developed by Pilamec, Baynham, Clearwell, Cole-



ford, Glos, who also recently introduced the Mixator, an adjustable bridge universal macerator-mixer for laboratories and for small production. The tubular grinding chambers of the mill are surrounded for about 80 per cent. of their length with jackets through which refrigerant can be circulated while the mill is running. As a result sensitive materials can be kept at room temperature, or below, while being size-reduced. The design also permits materials to be ground which at room temperature may be slightly plastic but which will acquire brittleness at sub-zero temperatures. The walls of the grinding chambers are of stainless steel, and the mill is powered by a  $\frac{1}{4}$  hp motor. The mill can be used for batch or continuous-flow grinding, the changeover being effected in seconds, without tools.

**Laboratory Scaffolding.**—Climpex, Ltd., Hammers Lane, London, N.W.7, have produced a range of miniature tubular scaffolding for use in laboratories, etc. The system comprises scaffold tubing, clamps, fitments and shelves, catering for a wide range of adaptation and usefulness. The success of the system, the makers claim, derives from the simple but sound basic design of the clamps enabling any tube or rod to be located accurately with excellent grip. Climpex 25 is for smaller constructions, using 0.25-in. diameter rods made of anodised alu-



minium alloy and available in lengths of up to 24 in. Climpex 55 accommodates tubing of up to 0.55-in. diameter, and has a much wider selection of clamps and accessories, including ball joints, flask clamps of unique jaw design to ensure uniform and positive clamping, shelving and tube connectors of every kind. If a framework of superior strength is required Fourway Climpex, an extension of the 55 range, uses four tubes at a time, forming a supporting bar equal in strength to a beam of oak 2½ in. sq. Three types of tubing are available in the 55 range: A hard aluminium alloy, for light loads, an anodised version (to BS 1615/1961, A.815) for use where a considerably greater corrosion resistance is required, and a type made from steel with duplex nickel and chromium plated finish (to BS 1224/1965, Grade 1.S). All three types are available in 3-ft. and 6-ft. lengths, with cutters to enable the user to cut tube to a required length.



## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Not I, Sir

SIR.—Perusing my copy of the *C. & D.* last week, I was surprised to find E. C. Tenner (on p. 170) twice using *lincti* as the plural of the late Latin word *linctus*. Second declension nouns such as *syropus* and *succus* certainly become *syropi* and *succi* in the (nominative) plural. But *linctus* is a fourth declension noun, and therefore its plural is *linctus*, spelt the same, but with the *u* pronounced long. *Haustus* and *spiritus* likewise become *Haustus* and *Spiritus* in the plural.

G. F. GARBUTT,  
Enfield, Middlesex.

### Invitation to Overseas Pharmacists

SIR.—At their annual meeting in April the National Association of Women Pharmacists passed a resolution approving a suggestion that they raise funds to invite a foreign pharmacist to the British Pharmaceutical Conference and at the same time show the pharmacist something of pharmacy in Britain. It was decided to invite a Czechoslovakian lady pharmacist to attend the Conference in Blackpool in 1967. A collection was taken after the meeting which raised £13 towards the minimum £50 required. Anyone wishing to contribute to the fund should send their contribution to the Association's treasurer, Mrs. A. Greenwood, 22 Beechfield Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs.

E. C. LINDSAY-RAE  
Secretary, N.A.W.P.

### Stock Rejoinder

SIR.—With reference to the letter by Mr. E. Hindle (*C. & D.*, August 13, p. 149) he and others may be interested to know we regularly use a rubber

### ANOTHER

## MISTAKE!

### PLEASE USE CARE — ERRORS DAMAGE YOUR (AND OUR) BUSINESS.

stamp as above on invoices bearing incorrect charges, etc. During the past two years we have almost worn it out!

C. H. PATRICK,  
Twyford, Berks.

### Floundering in Repartee

SIR.—The newsagent supplies *The Times* (and maybe even the *Morning Star*) on demand, the butcher knows best how to chop up the weekend joint, the cobbler is the man you take your down-at-heel shoes to, a bookmaker offers you the best odds, a pop singer punishes your ear drums, the chemist stocks quite a range of medicines, but the last named has (by reason of knowledge, study, examination, registration and discipline) more right to monopoly than the others. If "patent" medicine manufacturers wish to allow their products to be handled by grocers, publi-

cans, market stall-holders and so on — well, there is no law against it, but chemists, if they wish to, are entitled to complain vociferously despite the pain it apparently gives to Mr. Turpin (*C. & D.* August 20, p. 166), who would do better to stick to his own trade (which he no doubt does well) and leave the "clever" repartee (in which he tends to flounder) to such as Bernard Levin.

D.D.A.

### Frozen At 1938 Level?

SIR.—The old, old story? The pay freeze that has lasted since 1938. Today I dispensed a prescription for the following: Chrysarobin gr. 5, Hydrarg. ammon. gr. 5, Liq. picis deterg. Wrights min. 10, Paraffin molle alb. ad 1 oz. apoth. Send 2 oz. apoth. As I had none of the first ingredient in stock, I obtained it specially at a cost of 13s 6d. for 25 gm. (minimum quantity). I made up the ointment to the formula, secundum artem. On presenting the finished product to the patient, at a cost to her of 5s. 6d. which I realised was a little on the low side, I was amazed to hear, "Oh, the three other local chemists always charge me 2s. 6d. for that amount"—2s. 6d. for an item that took me at least ten minutes to prepare properly and put in a container. Ingredient costs alone were higher than that amount. Why, oh why, do we so underrate ourselves? Surely we deserve a greater reward for our services? These local pharmacists were not company shops. One was a new man in business on his own, the other a private chemist of some years' experience. I thought the latest Government measures were for six months, from now, not retrospective over the past twenty years.

BRIAN G. SPENCER,  
Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks.

### Labelling Prescribed Medicines

SIR.—The Dunlop Committee wants medicines prescribed for patients to be labelled unless the prescriber wishes otherwise; this is the opposite of current practice, by which the decision is left to the doctor, under a private arrangement between the medical and the pharmaceutical professions. The Dunlop Committee, which is a branch of the Ministry of Health, gives many reasons for its suggestion, none of them the main reason for the desirability of the change of practice: the principal reason is that it is the ethical right (except in special circumstances) of the individual patient or his friends to know just what is being prescribed, and why, for the experience and history of medical prescription is not such as to justify an unlimited faith in the infallibility of the medical profession, or to justify any continuation of a mediaeval policy of obscurantism in medicine and pharmacy. To give but two examples, I cite (1) thalidomide and (2) the monoamine-oxidase

inhibitors, the latter often in the past prescribed as "the pills" without any warning that they are dangerous taken with foods containing pressor amines or by asthmatics taking pressor amines simultaneously. It is a great pity that the Pharmaceutical Society takes its present old-fashioned stand against this long overdue reform.

M. A. PHILLIPS, D.Sc.(Lond.) F.R.I.C.,  
Upminster, Essex.

### Selective Employment Tax

SIR.—Further to my letter regarding the effects of the tax upon retail pharmacy (*C. & D.*, July 23, p. 77) I was interested to read this week a circular issued by Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., to the confectionery trade. Under the heading of "Forward Prices and Margins" it said:—

THE selective employment tax is due to come into operation in September. We recognise that the main burden will fall on distributors and we are examining how we can help to relieve this . . .

In my previous letter I referred to the fact that one or two firms in the pharmaceutical sphere were thinking along similar lines and suggested that others might do likewise. I regret to have to say that, since that letter, there have been indications that certain other firms in our sphere are actually thinking along exactly opposite lines. A careful study of new price lists which are currently reaching us has revealed that at least three important firms, who shall for the moment be nameless, have decided that the 10 per cent. purchase tax surcharge shall be borne wholly by the retailer. They have done this by the simple expedient of announcing no change either in retail or trade prices.

This is something that is quite intolerable and must be fought in every possible way. The main point of my previous letter was to suggest that, in equity, those manufacturers who will be receiving a premium under S.E.T. should seek to use it to help offset the distributors' payment under that tax, not as a method of lining their pockets. This attempt to throw the burden of the purchase tax surcharge on to the distributor is deserving of even greater contempt. I hope that all those in the various branches of pharmaceutical distribution will, as the result of this letter, make a careful study of the new price lists that are now descending upon us and, when they find such instances, take immediate action by indicating in no uncertain terms their feelings and reactions at this attempt to get the best of both worlds at our expense.

H. G. MOSS,  
Feltham, Middlesex.

### BRANCH EVENTS

#### EAST METROPOLITAN Car Outing

MESSRS. K. J. Coleman and D. Mann, both husbands of Branch members, were presented with the joint prize for submitting the correct results to clues to be found *en route* during a Branch car outing held on July 3. The attendance of fifty-five members and friends is understood to have been one of the best for the annual event.





## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

### Consumer Wonderland

It is rare to find, in a Ministerial "blue book," such as the Report of the Food Standards Committee on Claims and Misleading Descriptions (*C. & D.*, August 20, page 160) a quotation from what might be termed "lighter" (though classical) literature. In that report the following quotation appears in chapter III: "When I use a word", Humpty Dumpty said in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less." "The question is" said Alice, "whether you *can* make words mean so many different things." "The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master — that's all".

The Committee, when studying misleading descriptions as applied to foods, pointed out that technology in compounding, processing and distribution was advancing rapidly and must result in variations in production and presentation of particular products. It was reasonable for traditional names to be used for innovations if there was little material difference between the new and old, or when the new had replaced the old in common acceptance. There was, however, a permanent danger, the Committee believed, of debasement of accepted terms for specific articles of food by, for instance, passing-off inferior or different products under the name of a particular food. There was also the possibility that the risk of misleading the consumer might be increased by a reluctance to call new products by meaningful names, a natural reluctance to call products by their right names, if those were thought to be unpopular or likely to provoke consumer resistance, by the addition of meaningless superlatives to names, and by the use of names, misleading in themselves, that are inconspicuously qualified. That finding of the Committee could equally be applied to the situation that many consider exists in pharmacy. Unfortunately there is in pharmacy, as in foods, a constant tendency for words to lose their precise meanings and to become blurred and indefinite, especially in certain forms of advertising. The Food Standards Committee feels that positive action may be necessary in certain circumstances to arrest that process, and the Committee discusses the use of adjectives when describing foods. It makes separate recommendations in respect of such adjectives and adjectival phrases as "fresh", "natural", "pure", "home-made", "made of" and "made from" and the use of foreign words and standards. It recommends that producers and distributors should try and draw up a code of practice on the usage of certain adjectives. Altogether much in the

report warrants careful consideration by pharmacists as well as by those concerned with foods. Both have a need to ensure precision in the use of descriptive language if claims made for products are to inform, and not mislead, the purchaser.

### Cosmetics and the Chemist

FURTHER proof (if any were needed), that the chemist is losing out to his competitors in 'cosmetic' sales is provided by the latest survey carried out for the magazine *Woman* by the research division of Odhams Press (see p. 224).

It would appear from the findings that some of the trade has been taken by agents selling direct to the consumer "on the doorstep" — precisely how much is difficult to assess since previous figures did not itemise direct sales. In 1965, however, the report credits direct sales with 35 per cent. of the market for moisturising lotions and creams, against the chemist's 43 per cent. (54 per cent. in 1964). Chemists dropped four percentage points in two years in sales of other creams, except skin food, in which they held 73 per cent. of the market. The biggest fall was in fragrances, in which the chemist's share of the market went down to 29 per cent. (from 35 per cent.).

The survey emphasises the growing importance of the teenager as a customer for cosmetics. Three out of four of the fifteen-to-eighteen-year-olds apparently used mascara and 63 per cent. used eye shadow. One in four favoured the use of all-in-one make-up products, the use of which by all women has trebled since 1962.

Teenagers' use of shampoos is well above average; more users of nail varnish are to be found within that age group than at any other age.

Cynics might say that figures may be used to prove anything, but we wonder how far those findings differ from the experience of most pharmacists. From a stock point of view the chemist will already have had to face up to the continuously changing buying habits of his lady customers.

### Any Business Questions?

*I am contemplating taking in a qualified partner to my quite considerable business. I have attempted without success to get a book on the subject of partnerships. What I require is guidance on the pitfalls to avoid and the clauses that should be contained in any legal agreement. I am given to understand that the best method of approaching this problem is to form a limited company, but I personally rather doubt that.*

It is probably preferable today to form a partnership rather than a limited company owing to the incidence of corporation tax. If a partnership is formed it is desirable to have a formal partnership agreement and this is best drawn up by a solicitor. Among other things, it should provide the amount of capital to be contributed by each partner, the ratio in which the partnership profits will be shared by each partner or the ratio of the losses to be shared by each partner, the amount of partners' monthly drawings, the treatment of partnership assets in respect of a dissolution or the death of either partner, responsibilities for engaging and dismissing staff, where the business bank account is to be kept and how it is to be operated, the keeping of proper books and the preparation of accounts and the audit thereof, the circumstances in which the partnership may be terminated by either partner and other matters peculiar to the particular business concerned. In the absence of a formal partnership agreement the activities of the partnership will be governed by the provisions of the Partnership Act 1890 which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.



## HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

## LABELLING DISPENSED MEDICINES

By a HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

AT the 1966 Annual Representative meeting of the British Medical Association recently held in Exeter, a motion 'That the proposal to use "N.P." on prescriptions does not fully meet the intentions of Minute 410 of the A.R.M. 1965, and this meeting instructs Council to press for its full implementation' was carried by a substantial majority. Quite obviously members of the B.M.A. are not satisfied with the present position, which requires that a prescriber who wishes the name of the drug to appear on the label should write the letters "N.P." against each item. Instead they want the pharmacist to include the name of the drug on the label unless the prescription contains specific instructions to the contrary. The Committee on Safety of Drugs, in its report for the year 1965, has expressed a similar point of view, and according to its chairman (Sir Derrick Dunlop), it has the support of the Royal Colleges in England, Edinburgh and Glasgow, the College of General Practitioners, the Royal Medico-Psychological Association and the Central Consultants and Specialists' Committee. Clearly there is a considerable weight of medical opinion now ranged in favour of a change in the traditional procedure.

*Another approach to the Pharmaceutical Society*

The council of the B.M.A. has now no alternative but to make another approach to the Pharmaceutical Society which, with the support of the large majority of its members, is opposed to the change. The official view is that what appears on the label is a matter for the doctor, and only for the doctor. Provided that the instructions on the prescription are clear and unambiguous the pharmacist will obey them. In 1961 it was agreed between the two professions that a prescriber who wished that the identity of the preparation should appear on the label should include in the directions for use on each prescription the desired name or description of the drug. In practice that meant he must write out the prescription twice. Following further representations the use of the abbreviation "N.P." was accepted as a sufficient indication of the prescriber's intention, but that is still unacceptable to the medical profession, and the B.M.A. council must now have another try. If, as would appear to be the case, the medical profession overwhelmingly supports this point of view, further concessions seem almost inevitable, and it is therefore reasonable to assume that before long all dispensed medicines will bear a label indicating the contents in an appropriate manner.

On the Continent the labelling of medicines does not appear to raise any serious problems. In France, where the profession of pharmacy is still held in high esteem, well over 90 per cent. of all prescriptions are for "original packs" and it is unusual for the pharmacist to make any attempt to obliterate the manufacturer's label or even to remove the packing note. There is no undignified immersion of collapsible tubes in sodium hydroxide solution in order to remove the printing, and there is little evidence that the patient is any the worse off for being let into the secret. Even in Britain many hospitals now label medicines issued to out-patients with the name of the drug prescribed. The movement began in some of the larger teaching hospitals in which medical students receive their clinical instruction and as a result the practice appears to be spreading quite rapidly throughout the hospital service. In most instances it is a result of a collective decision made by the medical staff and conveyed to the pharmacist in the form of a directive. Hospitals with casualty departments have a strong vested interest in the subject. The casualty

officer, turned out of his bed in the middle of the night to deal with a child who has swallowed some liquid from a bottle labelled "The Lotion" is in an unenviable position. In most cases all he can do is to await the appearance of symptoms before initiating treatment. If the bottle had been labelled with the nature of the contents, immediate counter measures could have been taken. It is therefore not altogether surprising to find that hospitals have taken the lead in the movement towards the more informative labelling of medicines and that hospital medical staffs have lent their support to the demand for a reform on those lines.

*Why such strong feelings?*

In view of the fact that pharmacists have already conceded that the wording on the label is a matter for decision by the doctor, it is not easy to understand why the subject arouses such strong feelings. Whatever may be the true basis for the opposition, there can be no doubt that, in the medical profession, it is widely attributed to a desire to preserve some of the *mystique* of pharmacy in a world from which it is fast disappearing. Some solid dosage forms are already imprinted by the manufacturer with the proprietary name of the drug and more are likely to follow suit as a result of the recent decision taken by the A.B.P.I. Inevitably it must become increasingly difficult to preserve the anonymity of a dispensed medicine. There is obviously little point in removing the manufacturer's label if the product itself bears an imprint that cannot be obliterated, and there is thus a danger that opposition may be carried to a point where it becomes absurd. Pharmacy will gain no prestige from a "last ditch" stand if ultimately it has to yield to the pressure of events.

The hospital pharmacist is in a particularly difficult position. As a loyal member of the Society he naturally feels bound to support the official viewpoint and refuse to add the name of the drug to the label unless the prescription complies strictly with the agreed statement in the British National Formulary. He should not, therefore, accept instructions that contravene the Formulary statement, whether they emanate from individual members of the medical staff or from the medical committee. On the other hand he also has a loyalty to his hospital, and some kind of compromise is almost inevitable. The position is further complicated by the fact that in many hospitals the medical staff have authorised the pharmacist to dispense a "standard" drug instead of the proprietary brand ordered on the prescription, or to supply an alternative brand. Whenever he makes use of that authorisation the pharmacist cannot legally label the medicine with the name of the drug used by the doctor, and it has therefore become common practice to use the "approved" name, whether the brand ordered by the doctor was supplied or not. At this point the hospital pharmacist parts company with most of his colleagues in general practice and if "open labelling" becomes the rule it will not be easy to reconcile the two points of view. It now remains to be seen if the Society can put up an effective resistance to the demand that must soon come from the B.M.A., or whether it will decide to bow to the inevitable.

QUARTS OF LSD (IF NOT TONS OF MONEY): New York police recently arrested a former schoolteacher who is alleged to have tried to sell a quart of LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) to a detective. It is estimated that a quart of LSD could be worth \$140,000 (£50,000) and could provide 40,000 doses. — *Guardian*.



## GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Sept. 3, 1966  
**ANAPHYLLINE tablets**

MANUFACTURER: Stafford-Miller, Ltd., 166 Great North Road, Hatfield, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Pink, uncoated, vanilla-flavoured tablets each containing 250 mgm. of theophylline niacinamide (a loose complex of 100 mgm. of theophylline and 150 mgm. of niacinamide).

INDICATIONS: Chronic bronchitis, chronic asthma, emphysema and other pulmonary disorders.

DOSAGE: *Adults*: one to two tablets, three or four times daily, preferably after meals, or as directed by the physician. *Children* (6-12 years): half to one tablet three or four times daily.

PRECAUTIONS: Should not be administered within 12 hours after rectal or oral administration of any other preparation containing theophylline. Other formulations containing xanthine derivatives should not be given concurrently.

STORAGE: In a cool, dry place.

PACKS: Packs of 100 and 500 tablets.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1966.

PLACING ON C. & D. TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE: B13, 13/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, —.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Sept. 3, 1966

**IMFERON-D disposable syringe**

MANUFACTURER: Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

DESCRIPTION: Sterile disposable syringe containing 2 mls of iron dextran injection, B.P., with integral needle of the correct size.

INDICATIONS: Treatment of iron deficiency anaemias.

DOSAGE: As calculated from manufacturer's tables based on the patient's body weight and observed haemoglobin. The frequency of the injections is as determined by the physician.

PACK: Box of ten 2-ml syringes.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Sept. 3, 1966

**NEOLATE polyantibiotic dusting powder with amino-acids**

MANUFACTURER: Therapharm, Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Dusting powder containing in each gram 5 mgm. of neomycin sulphate, 250 units of zinc bacitracin, 1 mgm. of dl-threonine, 2 mgm. of l-cysteine and 10 mgm. of amino-acetic acid.

INDICATIONS: Treatment and prophylaxis of dermatological infections.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to the antibiotics.

PACK: 15-gm. polythene puffer pack.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Sept. 3, 1966

**NEOMYCIN dusting powder (Therapharm)**

MANUFACTURER: Therapharm, Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Dusting powder containing in each gram 5 mgm. neomycin sulphate.

INDICATIONS: Treatment and prophylaxis of dermatological infections.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to neomycin.

PACK: 15-gm. polythene puffer pack.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Sept. 3, 1966

**TRIMYCIN dusting powder**

MANUFACTURER: Therapharm, Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Dusting powder containing in each gram 5 mgm. of neomycin sulphate, 250 units of zinc bacitracin and 1,000 units of polymyxin B sulphate.

INDICATIONS: Treatment and prophylaxis of dermatological infections.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to the antibiotics.

PACK: 15-gm. polythene puffer pack.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Sept. 3, 1966

**NEOLATE polyantibiotic dusting powder**

MANUFACTURER: Therapharm, Ltd., 86a Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Dusting powder containing in each gram 5 mgm. of neomycin sulphate and 250 units of zinc bacitracin.

INDICATIONS: Treatment and prophylaxis of dermatological infections.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Sensitivity to the antibiotics.

PACK: 15-gm. polythene puffer pack.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1966.

**"C. & D." TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE**

**Products changed in appearance**

COPROLA capsules: Two-colour, hard, White, F1, 22/32, —, —.

EQUANIL HS tablets: C3, 14/32, P, R, F/F, B2, 253/236.

FERROIDS tablets: G2, 14/32, C, R, Cv/Cv, —, 187/—.

LIPOTRIAD capsules: A7, 24/32, H, Ob, —, —, —.

WYOVIN with phenobarbitone

tablets: C8, 12/32, P, R, F/F, B2, M/H.

**New Products**

ANAPHYLLINE tablets: B13, 13/32, P, R, Cv/Cv, —, —.

## RECENT RESEARCH

### INCOMPATIBILITY OF ANTIBIOTICS

STUDIES of the degradation of penicillin and tetracyclines in 5 per cent. aqueous dextrose solution indicate that mixtures of the two species of antibiotic are incompatible (*Am. J. hosp. Pharm.*, 1966, **23**, 333). Both pure and commercial samples of the antibiotics were examined. Spectrophotometric assays were used to study the degradation. Potassium penicillin G was found to be inactivated by commercial tetracycline owing partly to the acidity of tetracycline hydrochloride solutions but even more to the acidity contributed by ascorbic acid present in commercial samples of tetracycline hydrochloride. In mixtures of potassium penicillin G with pure chlortetracycline hydrochloride extensive degradation of the penicillin occurred in twelve hours. A commercial sample of chlortetracycline hydrochloride caused minimal degradation; the chlortetracycline itself, however, rapidly deteriorated owing to the presence of sodium glycinate as a buffer, the pH of the mixture being almost neutral. The authors draw attention to the consequences of mixing penicillin and tetracyclines in solutions for parenteral administration and consider that as no particulate matter appeared in the solutions examined incompatibility studies in which only physical changes are reported should be viewed with caution.

### A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY GRADATIONS OF SURGERY AND PHARMACY

*From "The Life of Samuel Johnson." by James Boswell*

IN consequence of Johnson's request that I should ask our physicians about his case, and desire Sir Alexander Dick to send his opinion, I transmitted him a letter from that very amiable Baronet, then in his eighty-first year, with his faculties as entire as ever: and mentioned his expressions to me in the note accompanying it: "With my most affectionate wishes for Dr. Johnson's recovery, in which his friends, his country, and all mankind have so deep a stake"; and at the same time a full opinion upon his case by Dr. Gillespie, who, like Dr. Cullen, had the advantage of having passed through the gradation of surgery and pharmacy, and by study and practice had attained to such skill that my father settled on him two hundred pounds a year for five years, and fifty pounds a year during his life, as an *honorarium* to secure his particular attendance. The opinion was conveyed in a letter to me, beginning "I am sincerely sorry for the bad state of health your very learned and illustrious friend, Dr. Johnson, labours under at present."



# THE SOCIETY'S BRANCH SYSTEM

A study and some suggested modifications in the system

by J. R. PHILLIPS

**T**HE purpose of this paper is to examine the function and structure of the branch system and to suggest improvements that will enable the branches to fulfil a new concept of service and influence and to add motive power and executive drive to many aspects of modern pharmaceutical life. It is also the clear purpose of this paper to limit suggestions to those which are essentially practical and capable of simple implementation at any time which is thought to be convenient and desirable.

All ideas and suggestions put forward are based on successful work and experiment actually carried out in the Bournemouth Branch in recent years. Statements of preference can be supported by experience and by other evidence if required. For a number of reasons the Bournemouth Branch is a suitable area for such experimentation. The branch area includes a good mixture of urban and rural territory. Geographically it covers approximately one-seventieth of the land mass served by the Society and also contains approximately one-seventieth of the pharmacists resident in the United Kingdom.

The writer has been almost continuously an officer of the Bournemouth and District Branch for eighteen years, nine of them as branch secretary and the past six devoted specially to the subject of this paper.

The branch system is complex. Whilst there is a need to keep in mind the corporate whole when considering any particular function, it is nevertheless considered wise, in the first instance, to examine each main function in isolation with reference to the following points:—

- a) Does the branch necessarily require to be involved?
- b) What function, at present performed at branch level, could equally well (or better) be performed at some other point?
- c) What functions at present performed elsewhere could be more effectively performed by the branch?
- d) What services at present not provided at all could well be undertaken by the branch if facilities were such as to make it possible?

Each function is then examined to assess the type of branch structure that would best suit it, with reference to:—

- a) The type of officer and other personnel needed.
- b) The sort of co-operation that would be required from headquarters.
- c) The type of authority necessary.
- d) The size of branch that would be most helpful and efficient.

An attempt is then made to visualise a compromise of the various requirements, which is most likely to offer the best all-round results, to recommend adjustments to the relative positions and status of branch officers, and to define their rôles in the branch.

## Functions

The main functions of the branch may be conveniently divided into three groups—domestic, professional and communal—and the following examples are in approximately that order.

**INTELLIGENCE:** A principal domestic function is the provision of efficient lines of communication. When members practise a profession in units of ones and twos, there is a tendency to a feeling of isolation. The rôle of the branch is first to encourage contact between members and second to act as a clearing-house of information. In Bournemouth during the past five years or so, as a result of encouraging this type of communication, a steady stream of intelligence has built up and is constantly pouring into the branch—news of addicts, of careers meetings, of

personal welfare and of general everyday problems. In the opposite direction, and largely through the branch newsletter, a stream of information is distributed that is designed to keep members fully informed on the many pharmaceutical aspects of life around them. The type of newsletter giving views and opinion as well as news and fact was pioneered in Bournemouth in 1960, and has proved so successful that it has already been copied in many other branches. There can surely no longer be any doubt at all about the value of this type of publication, which epitomises the whole concept of service underlining the motive for the present paper.

Experience has shown that a separate editor is desirable for, as will be seen, the rôle of branch secretary is visualised as specific and the two rôles together represent a burden on one individual. Printing and production on an economic basis demands a branch size of at least 350, and it would certainly be a considerable help to the branches if more items were submitted from headquarters. One can visualise chairmen of Council subcommittees contributing notes that would not, perhaps, be suitable for publication in the official journals, but which could well be included in this type of private newsletter. For success to be achieved there would have to be active and enthusiastic support from the Council and permanent staff and a flow of information. In addition, the branch secretary should be kept much better informed and should receive many of the documents normally distributed to Council members. With such information the secretary should be able to offer sound advice locally. In return, the branch should be able to provide headquarters with much useful information. If there is to be any form of limitation of premises it is illogical not to consider the branch as the obvious source of information and advice. This type of activity will involve a new relationship between the branch on the one hand, and both the individual member and the Pharmaceutical Society on the other.

**RECRUITMENT:** Much attention is rightly being paid to the man-power situation and the need for a planned recruitment system. Large sums of money are being spent, and yet there is comparatively little direct contact between the Society and the schools. Headmasters have expressed surprise when told that there are careers in pharmacy other than with one particular company. If all contact between the schools and pharmacy were made through the Society's branches with the help of careers officers, and with the full co-operation of the Society, recruitment could then be geared to national requirements. The careers officer would be fully conversant with the regulations and with local facilities, and would assist in finding suitable places for post-graduate training. He would attend careers meetings and exhibitions and would be available to talk to intending pharmacists on career prospects. The size of branch would be important, for this is the type of local job that should be neither too large nor too small if it is to be well done. It is difficult to assess an optimum for this function. A branch size of from 300 to 600 would offer an interesting but not overwhelming job for a Careers Officer.

**EDUCATION:** Opportunities for service will obviously vary greatly from branch to branch, but all will have need to provide some facilities for post-graduate training of students, post-graduate and refresher courses and courses leading to an examination for dispensing assistants. An education officer, supported by a small committee, can conveniently handle this activity. It is helpful, but not essential, for a branch to have within its boundaries a



school of pharmacy, and there is some advantage if the branch boundaries coincide with those of local education authorities. One branch can conveniently cover several education-authority areas. Much of the pioneer work on local courses for practising pharmacists has been done at branch level, but could be so much better carried out by liaison between the Society and the colleges. The work at branch level could be greatly simplified if courses were available, with or without speakers, but with full documentation and lantern slides, etc. Additional lectures could be added to suit local needs as required. The size of branch does not seem to be greatly important, as neighbouring branches could well co-operate in such work.

**EXPERIMENT:** One vital function which the branch could effectively perform is to act as a test-bed for ideas. The branch is the local place for the development of ideas and the investigation of pilot schemes. Such individual problems as country dispensing, late service, new types of meetings and the very organisation of the branch itself are all suitable for original experiment, and their successful outcome is vital to a progressive Society. Such activity, if it is to be successful, requires the positive thought and dynamic interest of members, and of the central administration. Locally organised regional conferences can contribute to experiment particularly in the philosophical field but that is outside the scope of this paper. Branch size is not of great significance. Some variation in size might be some advantage so long as the results achieved are suitable for implementation throughout the country, if successful.

**WELFARE:** The Bournemouth Branch has for some years had a welfare officer. There is a direct link between her and the appropriate department at headquarters, though the branch, through the secretary, is kept informed of events. It has been possible to administer certain aspects of benevolence locally that were not previously possible, thereby immeasurably increasing their effect. In some cases companionship has meant far more than money, and it has been possible to arrange for "friends" to visit some recipients. The branch also has a system of regional correspondents at strategic points throughout the branch, and it is one of their duties to keep a watch for any members who may be in need of help.

**DISCIPLINE:** It is the duty of the branch to promote and maintain, locally, sufficient authority to ensure a proper respect for the dignity of the profession, and to encourage in the individual members an enthusiasm for their branch and a genuine respect for the authority of its officers and an eagerness to co-operate at every opportunity and to comply with suggestion and advice. The branch chairman should, amongst other functions, be the symbol of branch unity and should represent the professional conscience of the members. His authority should specifically stem from the respect, voluntarily given, by the individual member for his branch. The branch should use this particular type of influence (that is the authority derived locally by the office of chairman) actively to further the interests of pharmacy, and its voice should be clearly heard whenever it sees anything that appears to be contrary to that interest. Such local authority, action and responsibility can be a powerful and potent force for good (or, if abused, for ill), for it carries with it the implied sanction of some hundreds of separate points of practice. The branch should therefore exert considerable influence and control over its own members. Thus the chairman would speak to offenders backed by the sanction of his fellow branch members, whereas the branch secretary (q.v.), if called upon, would be expected to act on behalf of the Society when and where necessary, and would speak with the sanction of official reprisal.

It has been said that the branch is purely a microcosm of the Society but it is clearly revealed in such matters as this that there is a fundamental difference, in that the branch must have an entity of its own if it is to command

significance and respect. The branch chairman and committee should be called upon as a matter of routine to supply a character reference whenever the professional conduct of one of its members is called in doubt. That one act alone could have an enormous influence in dispelling apathy at branch level.

**INTEREST:** The necessary pre-requisite to the maintaining of a sufficiently high standard in the way suggested is for the branch, as a unit, to acquire stature and prominence. Everything should be geared to that concept. The branch should constantly look for new ways to provide a service to its members and to obtain and maintain their interest in pharmaceutical affairs. The more the branch can do for the member, the more the member will do for the branch.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS:** The whole complex known as "public relations" must of necessity be largely a branch responsibility. Of course there should be stimulation and inspiration from central sources, but the responsibility must be at the point that can exert most influence, and that point is unquestionably the branch. Of course the individual member must to some extent be his own public-relations officer by maintaining a standard of relations with the public of which both he and his colleagues can be justly proud, but that very standard must be presented to members in practical terms, and that requires both leadership and co-ordination. The whole process of representing the views and principles of the Pharmaceutical Society at local level is included under this heading. A branch that has the respect and trust of its members can greatly assist the Council and headquarters staff in the execution of their duties. In this respect the branch can also play a significant rôle by representing these same principles on other committees not directly connected with the Society. They include the local Pharmaceutical Committee and the Executive Council and also any liaison committee with medical and allied bodies. Intimate contact with the Post-graduate Medical Centre in Bournemouth has enormously improved the relationships locally. Externally the branch, and only the branch, can deal successfully with all these and other facets of community life, medical, civic and civil which between them can have so great an effect on public opinion. Pharmacy is a public service and therefore public opinion is the direct concern of pharmacy.

Although these functions have been dealt with separately, it is the inter-relationships between them that cause the whole to become workable and almost self-perpetuating.

### *Structure*

**SIZE:** Sufficient examples of branch activity have been given to enable a fairly clear picture to be seen of the requirements necessary. Branch size is important, and some general agreement should be reached as to the size that is most desirable. The branch should be small enough to give each member a feeling of individual participation and responsibility, but large enough to act as a force of some substance, protect members living up to 50 miles from the regular meeting place who none the less contribute to branch life even though they are rarely able to attend a meeting. Experience would suggest that branch memberships in the region of 350 to 700 would offer the best chances of success. It would roughly halve the present number of branches, and the reduction would probably be achieved over a period of time by absorbing the smaller inactive branches into the more active ones. No drastic change would be necessary.

**BRANCH SECRETARY:** As the work of the branch is carried out more and more by individual officers, working with or without small subcommittees, the branch secretary becomes less and less an active "doer" and more and more the co-ordinator. In Bournemouth, in fact, the rôle of branch secretary has become divorced from practically all the routine duties commonly associated with that office. These are now carried out by the assistant secretary



and by other officers. The secretary is looked upon as the local agent of the Society and as the local expert on pharmaceutical affairs. It is considered his function to see that the professional viewpoint is made available when necessary and that every opportunity is taken to present a favourable view of pharmacy. He is the essential link between the branch chairman, who represents the local view, and the Council, which represents the national view. The more effective the network, the more important and influential the functions, the more the need for clearly defined boundaries of responsibility for the officers at branch level.

To underline this concept of the branch secretary, it may be advantageous for the officer to be nominated by the branch and appointed by the Council. Upon appointment the secretary should become eligible for additional privileges. By keeping the branch secretary much better informed, Council members could be relieved of much of their routine duties when visiting branches, and that would free their time for more fundamental studies of the problems of the day.

**BOUNDARIES:** Many suggestions have been put forward about lining up branch boundaries with the boundaries of other local authorities. Whilst such changes may be desirable, no such consideration should override the essential need to have boundaries ideally suited to the major needs of the branches themselves.

## ONWARD FROM GALEN

★ JOHN DALTON, QUAKER SCIENTIST ★

JOHN DALTON, the bicentenary of whose birth falls on September 6, had so many strings to his scientific bow that it is virtually impossible to do justice to them all, and quite impossible in short compass. Through sheer dogged brain power, and endless experiment, he arrived at many valuable conclusions that have since proved valid. But, had he not, in his youth encountered the blind philosopher Gough he might never have been set upon the right road. For Dalton was the son of a poor Quaker weaver of Cumberland, and left school when he was only ten. His first employer was so struck by the boy's intelligence that he gave him books to read and instructed him in mathematics. After that send-off Dalton scarcely ever opened another book, preferring to rely upon his own calculations for evidence. It was Gough who recommended him for a professorship at New College, Manchester, in 1793 — an entry into the world of scholarship essential to his progress. As scientist, essayist, lecturer, and experimentalist, John Dalton continued unabatingly for the rest of his life. Everything about him, except his mental capacity, was crude and unpolished. He dressed and spoke as an uncompromising Quaker, and though an elegant lecturer was a dull teacher and a clumsy research worker (the Manchester Philosophical Society have preserved his scientific paraphernalia). Dalton's true stature was to be found in his philosophical investigations of the physical laws governing the mutual relations of ultimate particles of matter, and his name is made memorable in "Dalton's Law", which propounds the theory "that all elastic fluids expand to the same quantity by heat." Another valuable study made by Dalton was of meteorology, which he raised to the level of a science for the first time by his discoveries regarding auroral phenomena. His most important findings in that field were set forth in his "Meteorological Observations and Essays", published in 1793. In them he concluded that the auroral light was of purely electrical origin, the arches and streamers being of a ferruginous nature from iron that existed above the atmosphere. That theory was further developed by Biot in 1820. Dalton concluded from his observations conducted in the Lake District, that the auroral light of 1793 was 150 miles above the earth. He then progressed to chemistry, where his researches convinced him that atmospheric gases are com-

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:** The chairman should be free to decide branch policy with the help of the committee, within the framework of the constitutional objects and branch rules, and to develop ideas within that context. The branch should be entirely responsible for the consequences. Branch grants should be tied to specific activities. There should be a small standard *per capita* grant, and it should be supplemented by specific grants for specific activities such as the regular distribution of a branch newsletter or the maintenance of an education programme.

There should be direct contact between individual departments at headquarters and their branch counterparts, provided that the secretaries at both ends are kept informed of relevant matters.

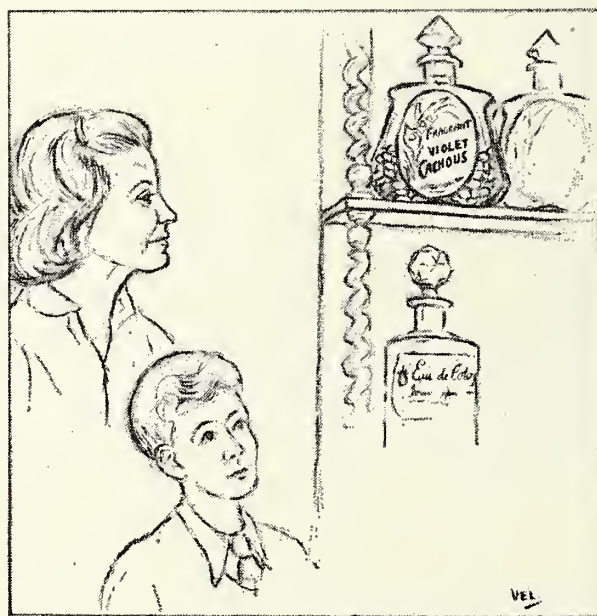
### Conclusion

A reassessment of the rôle of the branch is fundamental to the whole process of pharmaceutical evolution at this time. In recent years there has been evidence of increased activity at branch level. It is vitally important that clear direction be given to these efforts *now*, so that real progress can be made. The branch holds the key to the solution of many of today's problems. The concept of service to members through the branches must be achieved. A state of mind must be produced in which the members will come to realise that the branch is of considerable benefit to them and well worth their active support.

posed of atoms surrounded by a diffuse envelope of heat. Evaporation, colour blindness, zoology, botany, and chemical philosophy were among other subjects investigated by Dalton, and he shed valuable light upon them all.

In 1799 he retired to York, where he supported himself in meagre fashion by coaching the young while pressing on with his experiments. His only relaxation seems to have been mountaineering, but he seldom allowed himself the leisure to pursue it.

John Dalton died on July 27, 1844. His memory is perpetuated in four scholarships (two in chemistry and two in mathematics), presented in his name by Owens College, Manchester.



### "Mummy—are those Purple Hearts?"

[The question was actually asked by an eleven-year-old visitor to the private pharmaceutical museum of the artist, Miss V. E. Lewis, B.Pharm., F.P.S., Hitchin.]



# GIFT sampling 1966

Credit squeeze or no, the purchase of Christmas presents will continue, though this year customers may prove to be a little more selective.

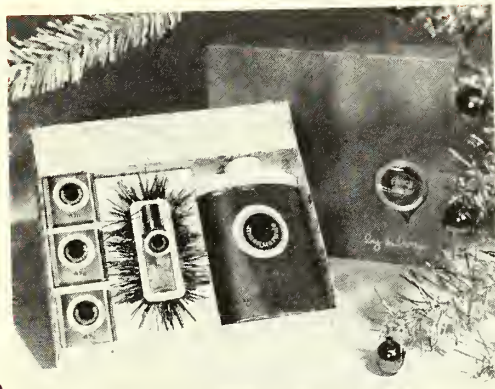
Once again the manufacturers have provided a tempting array from which to choose. Some samples, taken at random, are shown.

a C & D 'special'

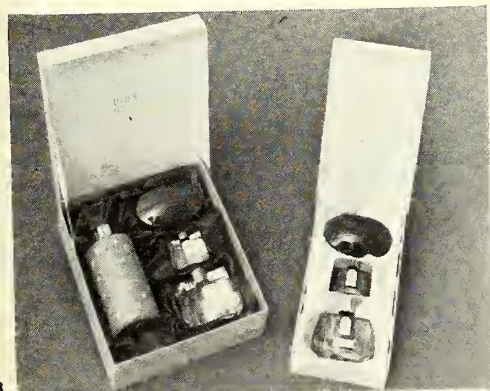
The decoration is adapted, by permission, from a photographic print supplied by GOYA, LTD.



1



2



3



4



5



6

**1 CHESEBROUGH** Cutex Nailcare manicure set—a flower-spattered white case containing two bottles of nail polish, base coat and cuticle remover with emery board, birch stick and "dispenser" for cotton wool.

**2 DUBARRY** gift pack containing Masquerade talcum powder, three bath cubes and perfume 628 10s 9d; also available in Fancy Free and Autumn Fern.

**3 FASSETT** Lucien Lelong talc, toilet soap, perfume N and Cologne 3153 18s 4d. Lucien Lelong soap, perfume and Cologne 3151 14s 4d.

**4 GOYA** Wild Silk luxury box containing eau de toilette, talc and bath blossoms 17s 6d; also available in Frenzy 16s 6d; Black Rose, Gardenia, Love Affair and No. 5 16s.

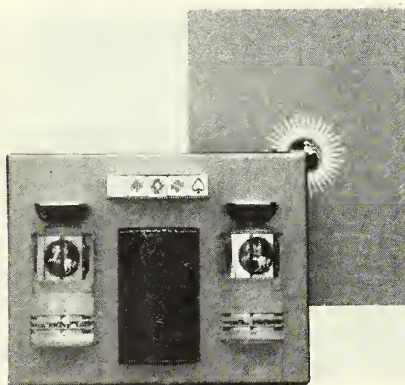
**5 INNOXA** skin perfumes purse size; one each Toledo and Veneto 6501 14s 6d.

**6 MORN**y box of three bath soaps, one in "traveller" 7026 11s 9d.





**7**  
**ATKINSON** three-tiered container with cut-out design of snowflakes, etc., housing 3-oz. à Toi parfum de toilette 12s 9d; Chantage gift set containing talc and 3-oz. parfum de toilette 19s 3d; snowflake container holding Chantage parfum mist aerosol 16s 6d.



**8**  
**ARDEN** Poker Dice box containing Cologne and after-shave lotion and set of five dice 870 63s.

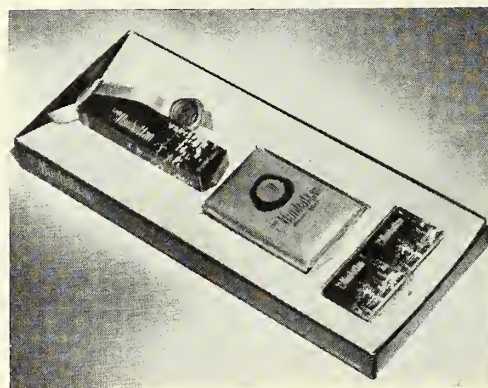
**9**  
**CHANEL** No. 5 Cologne and matching talc in squeeze bottle 6710 65s.



**10**  
**BIBBY** Cidal gift pack containing deodorant, beauty soap and bath and toilet soaps. Design features yellow rose against grey background 6s 7d.



**11**  
**MANHATTAN** Lady Manhattan Stateside 66 gift set containing perfume, soap and two bath cubes 12s 7d.



**12**  
**LENTHERIC** Tiara talc in polystyrene container with a gilt cap; miniature bouquet and bubble-bath oil turning water Mediterranean blue 66604 35s 3d.

10

11

**13**  
**MOLYNEUX** Harriet Hubbard Ayer bubble bath C13 13s and Ayeris-tocrat talc C11 11s 9d, each in coral box with gold motif.



13



# GIFT sampling 1966



14



15



16



17



18



19



20

14  
**P & M Gigi** Christmas coffrets: talc, bath cubes and toilet soap A15 8s 8d; skin perfume, talc and soap A21 19s 9d; and skin perfume, talc and bath cubes A20 18s 9d. Gigi bath-cube coffret 304X 4s 1d.

15  
**KODAK** Brownie 127 camera flash outfit containing camera, case, flash-holder, six flash bulbs, two batteries, and two rolls Verichrome film 71s 7d.

16  
**PRICES** "mini" candle set containing six pottery candlesticks and twelve candles 7s 8d.

17  
**PERSONALITY** gift pack in transparent wrapping containing six double bath cubes in two tiers 4s.

18  
**RUBINSTEIN** Perfume mist and dusting powder drum with puff. In Apple Blossom, Heaven Sent, Green Velvet and White Magnolia 40s 6d.

19  
**P & M** Guards for men talc and after-shave lotion A 30 12s 8d; talc, pre-shave lotion and hair cream A 36 18s 9d; after-shave and pre-shave lotion A 33 14s 3d; after-shave and hair cream A 31 13s.

20  
**MANHATTAN** Miss Americana Cameo gift set containing perfume, Cologne and two bath cubes 23s 6d.





21

## GIFT sampling 1966

**21**  
**COTY** L'Aimant parfum de toilette, talc, hand lotion, two hand soaps and three bath cubes in gift box B11 44s 3d. L'Aimant Measured Mist hand lotion, dusting powder with puff and two hand soaps in gift box B12 63s 6d. L'Aimant Measured Mist creamy skin perfume, talc, hair spray, two hand soaps and three bath cubes in gift box B13 73s 9d.

**22**  
**FLORIS** gift box with luxury talc and matching toilet water in Ormonde or Stephanotis No. 65 17s 9d.

**23**  
**YARDLEY** Deep emollient cleanser Beauty Magic and skin freshener in gift case 14623 25s 6d.

**24**  
**INNOXA** Paris Mist hand lotion, three bath cubes and round soap 6609 14s 3d. Toledo talc and two bath cubes 6709 9s 3d.

**25**  
**HUDNUT** Basic Dew moisturising body-beauty lotion in unbreakable travelling bottle 7s 9d; Cream of Cactus moisturising cream in unbreakable bottle 11s 8d; Cactus creamy cleansing lotion with "built-in" moisturiser lotion also in unbreakable bottle 8s 8d.

**26**  
**GOYA** Christmas cracker containing miniature perfume White Silk 8s 6d; Frenzy 7s 3d; Black Rose, Gardenia, Love Affair or No. 5 6s 3d.

**27**  
**CHESEBROUGH** Cutex fashion set containing pearl and regular nail polishes and lipstick.



22



23



24



25





# GIFT sampling 1966

28



29



30

**28**  
**CURTIS** Bain d'Or  
Coffrets: 754 containing  
after-bath mist, bath oil  
and moisturising "minis";  
755 containing soap,  
moisturising (standard)  
and bath oil "mini";  
756 containing bath oil  
(standard) and two soaps.

**29**  
**GUERLAIN** coffret  
containing Cologne and  
talc G 200 in Chant  
d'Aromes Mitsouko, No.  
90, Vol de Nuit and  
l'Heure Bleue 37s 6d.

**30**  
**RUBINSTEIN** patterned  
lined coffret containing  
Apple Blossom per-  
fume mist, hand lotion,  
bath essence, dusting  
powder with puff and  
bath soap 81s 9d.

**31**  
**BOURJOIS** six guest  
soaps C910 2s 11d.

**32**  
**RAYWARP** Headliners  
in handle bag with sea-  
sonal insert and contain-  
ing mob cap (Angel Band,  
Rolla Cap, Chi-Chi,  
Flora Cap, Juliette,  
Marianne or Bouffant);  
boudoir cap in acetate  
drum box; and hexagonal  
box with window show-  
ing off Chi-Chi headliner.

**33**  
**FIELDS** French Flowers  
Rue de la Paix gift box  
containing French  
Flowers talc, soap and  
two bath cubes; also  
available in French Pink  
and French Moss 5s 9d.

**34**  
**SHULTON** Old Spice  
gift set containing hair  
cream 3311 and body  
talc 3742 11s 11d.



31



32



34





## GIFT sampling 1966

35

**35 DUBARRY** gift packs 638 containing "champagne" bottle of after-shave, four fresheners and soap 12s 6d; 639 after-shave 7s 6d; 646 four fresheners 3s.

**36 KODAK** Instamatic 104 camera outfit (12 pictures on 126 film) containing camera, colour film, three flashcubes, two batteries, wrist strap and instruction booklet 130s 5d.

**37 ARDEN** nail head vase containing Memoire Cherie hand lotion 830X 13s 9d.

**38 YARDLEY** Lavender water, soap and talc in gift container 16622 129s.

**39 FLORIS** gift set containing concentrated bath essence, toilet soap and talc in Ormonde, Rose Geranium or Stephanotis No. 63 46s 9d.

**40 PERSONALITY** gift set containing perfumed bath velvet, turtle-oil toilet soap and talc in white and gold coffret with transparent wrapping 18s.

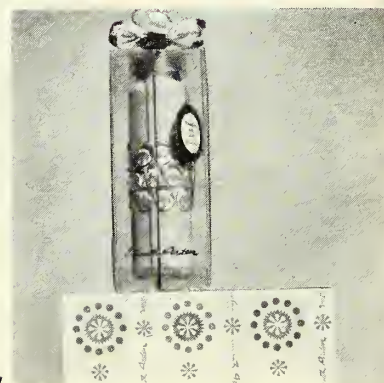
**41 LENTHERIC** mock-croc wallet holding travel sizes of Onyx after-shave lotion and liquid hair cream 9660S 21s.



36



38



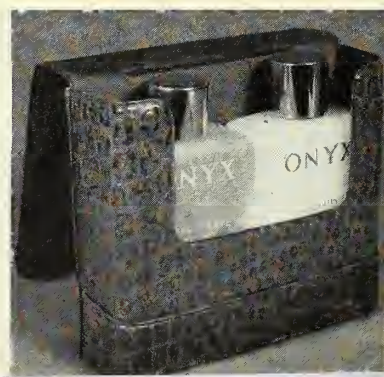
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## GIFT sampling 1966

42



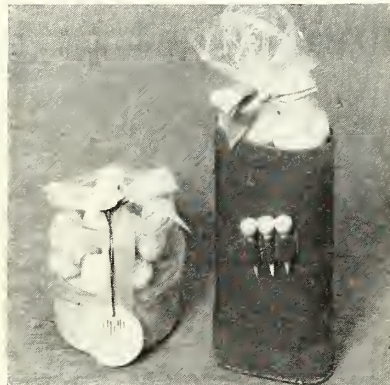
42

**P & M Potter & Moore** lavender collection. Top coffret A9 containing perfume, soap, frosted fragrance talc and bath cubes 28s 11d. Left: perfume, toilet soap and bath cubes A4 11s 8d. Top right: perfume, frosted fragrance and soap A6 13s 11d. Lower right: perfume, toilet soap, talc and bath cube A8 21s 4d. Three bath soap tablets 8s 7½d.

43



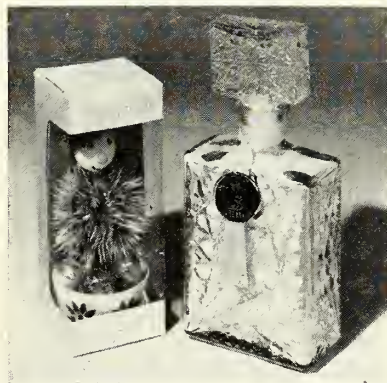
44



43

**S & B Fenjal** "luxur economy" size bottle of cream-bath and two beauty soaps 614 34s 8c. 4711 Cologne luxur spray in gold-silk-line box 740 35s 6d.

45



46



44

**NORTON** double-decker rose guest soap with matching bath salt H41 9s 8d. Golf bag with canvas and leather with six soap golf balls. Can be used as desk set for pens and pencils L16 15s 9d.

45

**SORELLE** Snowman bath-salt novelty 50 21 7s 9d. At same price Father Christmas 50 21 and rabbit 50 219. Bath crystals in glass container.

47



48



46

**STEINER** Tyme for me coffret containing talcan hair dressing T/2 15s 3c. White Mink coffret containing talc, soap and two bath cubes WM/ 11s 10d.

47

**SHULTON** Old Spice lime gift set containing after-shave lotion 350 Cologne for men 352 and talc 3540 46s 8d.

48

**COTY** merchandise displaying thirty-eight L'Aimant gifts.





50



49  
**DENHAM** Italian Marble Series—bath talc, 12s 6d, three bath soaps 16s 6d, and bath bliss 15s 6d.

50  
**NORTON** Old Nick's "London gin" bubble bath and four soap limes 24. 7s 8d.

51  
**ASHE** Sherley Christmas gift pack for dogs Lactol bone, Lactol drops and Mickies) 4s.

52  
**CULLINGFORD** Noddy bubble-bath novelty 5s 11d.

53  
**STEINER** Pink Mink miniature in transparent drum to hang PM/3 7s 9d. Also in Blue Mink 3M/3 and White Mink 4M/3. Each 6s 9d.

54  
**HOLLOWAY** Sportsman bath refresher crystals for men. "Masuline" design on stone-coloured container 212 1s 7d.

55  
**CULLINGFORD** three rose soaps in window-topped box 4s. Two rose soaps and bath gems 8s.

56  
**HUNTER** Photo lab printing outfit for making prints from negatives up to 2½ x 3½ in.

57  
**GUERLAIN** decorative basket G20 containing three tablets of Sapoceti soap Fleurs des Alpes and New Mown Hay 14s 3d; Jasmin 19s 3d; Geranium 21s 9d; Chant d'Aromes and L'Heure Bleue, Mitsouko and licky 26s.

58  
**GROSSMITH** White Fire gift box containing perfume, toilet soap and three bath cubes X96W 10s 11d. Clear-topped gift box containing White Fire perfume, talc and toilet soap X173 W14s 7d.



51



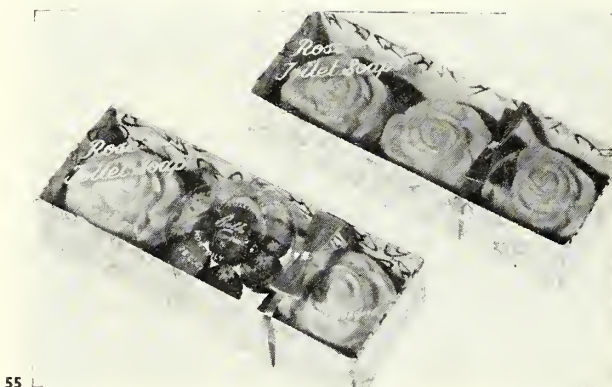
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53



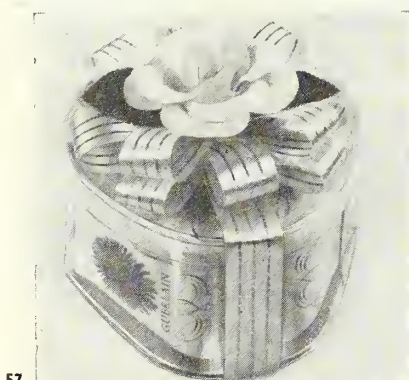
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55



56



57



58



## KEY TO MANUFACTURERS

### ARDEN ASHE

- = Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.
- = Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Ashetree Works, Kingston Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.

### ATKINSON

- = J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 17 Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

### BIBBY BIOMETICA BOURJOIS BRONNLEY CHANEL CHESEBROUGH COTY CULLINGFORD CURTIS CUSSENS CUTICURA

- = J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd., King Edward Street, Liverpool, 3.
- = Biometica, Ltd., Barnet By-pass, Boreham Wood, Herts.
- = Bourjois, Ltd., Queens Way, Croydon, Surrey
- = H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., 10 Conduit Street, London, W.1.
- = Chanel, Ltd., 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.
- = Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10.
- = Coty (England), Ltd., Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1.
- = Cullingford of Chelsea, Lunt Avenue, Aintree, Liverpool, 10.
- = Helene Curtis, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
- = Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester.
- = Potter Drug and Chemical, Ltd., 205 Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

### DANA DENHAM DUBARRY FIELDS FLORIS GOYA GROSSMITH GUERLAIN HOLLOWAY

- = Dana Sales, Ltd., 6 Paddington Street, London, W.1.
- = Michael Denham, Ltd., Catherine Wheel Road, Brentford, Middlesex.
- = Dubarry Perfumery Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.
- = J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.
- = J. Floris, Ltd., 89 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.
- = Goya, Ltd., Badmington Court, Amersham, Bucks.
- = J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., 41 Piccadilly, London, W.1.
- = Guerlain, Ltd., 22 Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex.
- = E. R. Holloway Sales, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

### HUDNUT HUNTER INNOXA JACKEL KIGU KODAK LENTHERIC MANHATTAN MOLYNEUX

- = Richard Hudnut, Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.
- = R. F. Hunter, Ltd., Celfix House, 51 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
- = Innox (England), Ltd., Innox House, 436 Essex Road, London, N.1.
- = Jackel & Co., Ltd., Shuna Place, Maryhill, Glasgow, N.W.
- = Kigu, Ltd., Waldo Works, Waldo Road, London, N.W.10.
- = Kodak, Ltd., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.
- = Lenthéric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.
- = House of Manhattan, 9a New Bond Street, London, W.1.
- = Molyneux et Cie (Designs and Perfumes), Ltd., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

### MORNY NORTON OPTREX P&M PERSONALITY PRICES

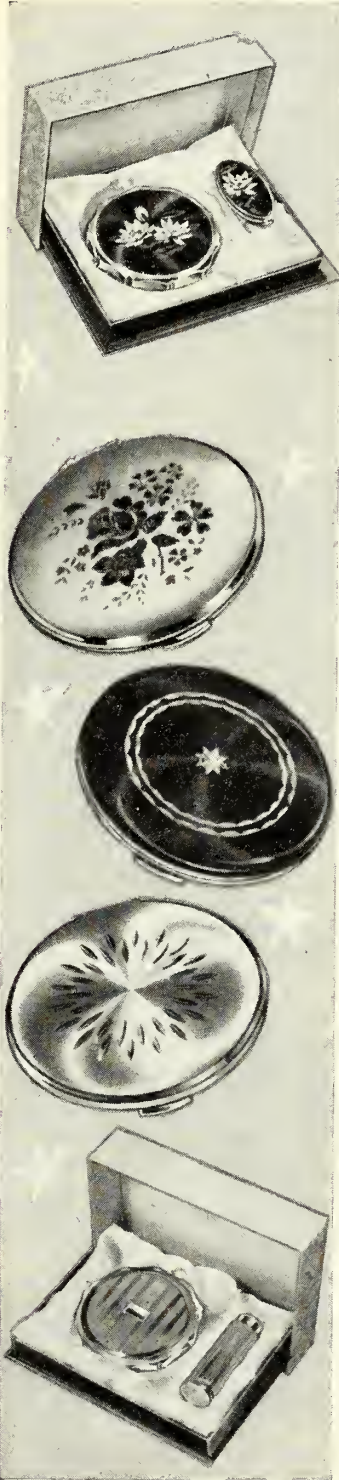
- = Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1.
- = M. & R. Norton, Ltd., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4.
- = Keldon, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex.
- = P. & M. Warrick, Seymour Road, London, E.10.
- = Allcock Products, Ltd., Derby Street, Ormskirk, Lancs.
- = Price's Candles (Distributors), Ltd., 87 South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.8.

### PST RAYWARP RUBINSTEIN S&B SHULTON

- = Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.
- = Raywarp Textiles, Ltd., Alfred Street North, Nottingham.
- = Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1.
- = Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1.
- = Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Trevor House, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

### SORELLE STEINER VITAPOINT YARDLEY

- = Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 21 Turle Road, London, N.4.
- = Steiner Products, Ltd., Harvist Mews, Harvist Road, London, N.7.
- = Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.
- = Yardley of London, Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.



59

**59 KIGU** gift set compact and Joy lip mirror from 60s; 81.203 GSP from 44s; 81.164 blue from 47s 6d; 81.154 from 39s 6d; gift set compact and atomiser Annabel from 66s.

**60 GROSSMITH** Hartnell In Love cream, perfume and talc 19s 7d; In Love talc, toilet soap and perfume 18s 9d.

**61 CUSSENS** Spring Fancy gift box containing talc, hand cream and two bath cubes 73s 5s 9d. Imperial Leather gift box containing Goal after-shave lotion, two soap footballs and shaving stick 67s 7s 8½d.











69



70

**69**  
**CUTICURA** hand cream 2s 8½d and talc 2s 3½d.

**70**  
**PST** 12-Bore double and triple ammunition box packs each containing two or three items from the range after-shave, hair cream, pre-shave and talc 20s and 29s 6d.

**71**  
**CHANEL** satin-lined coffret containing No. 5 perfume, eau de toilette, parfum de toilette atomiseur and refill 6717 225s"

**72**  
**JACKEL** plastic "cut crystal" jar filled with coloured cotton wool 12s 11d; rosebud tissue box 17s 6d.

**73**  
**BRONNLEY** three plump strawberry soaps presented in a punnet 6s.

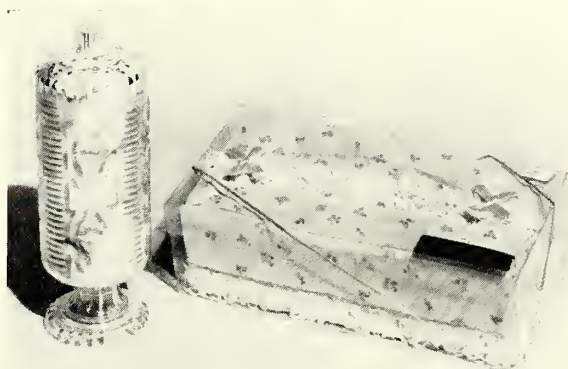
**74**  
**MORNY** talc, bath essence, skin perfume, mammoth oval de luxe in French Fern, Lily of the Valley or Sandalwood 7018 36s 6d.

**75**  
**BIOMETICA** Woltz gondola gift pack 15s.

**76**  
**BRONNLEY** four bath cubes, one large talc and one large bubble bath oil in English Fern, Rose Geranium, Lavender or Lemon Verbena 18s 9d.



71



72



73



74



75



76



## CHANGING PATTERN OF COSMETIC SALES

### Survey shows decline in chemist's share

BRITAIN'S teenage girls are rapidly adopting a cosmetic-buying pattern that shows a growing enthusiasm for aerosol hair sprays, deodorants, mascara and all-in-one make-up and a declining interest in traditional essentials such as face powder and lipstick. Those conclusions are drawn from a survey, "Woman and the National Market—Cosmetics" carried out for the magazine *Woman*, by the research division of Odhams Press and based on interviews with 4,200 women, aged between fifteen and sixty-four, during August and September 1965.

Other trends shown up by the survey, when compared with a 1964 survey, include a switch from sprays to the roll-on type of deodorant; that more women are buying cosmetics direct from agents in the home instead of from a shop; and that slightly fewer younger (under thirty-five) women have been using lipstick, although that trend has been matched by a corresponding tendency for more women between the ages of thirty-five and sixty-four to use it. In 1955 only two out of every four women aged in that age group used lipstick. Now the proportion has risen to three in four. The same proportion also use face powder and hand cream and lotion. Shampoos are used by two in every three; nail varnish by one in four; different forms of eye make-up (one in ten); skin food (one in four) and cleansing cream (four in ten). Only rouge and vanishing cream have failed to find more users.

Twice as many teenagers (63 per cent.) as the average of all women use eye shadow, and even more (three out of four) use mascara. Ten years ago only 17 per cent. of young girls interviewed then used eye shadow, and 26 per cent. mascara. In fact, 10 per cent. have joined the mascara-users since 1964, and in the same period the proportion who use eye liner has leaped from 27 per cent. to 40 per cent.

#### Teenagers' lips and faces

Although more women used lipstick in 1965 than in 1955, the average of 85 per cent. using it being up by nine percentage points, the report says that the teenagers' figure of 74 per cent. is not only well below the average but even represents a slight fall since 1964. Ten years ago 97 per cent. of the girls under survey were using lipstick, which, even allowing for the fact that 15-year-olds were not then included, indicates a much less mouth-conscious outlook today. Nearly one in three do not use face powder, compared with a national average of non-users of one in five. In 1955 the proportion of young girls using powder was 87 per cent. (almost 20 per cent. higher than it is now). One in four of teenagers use all-in-one make-up, whose use by all women surveyed has trebled, to an average of 17 per cent. since 1962. Liquid make-up bases are still used by one-in-three teenagers.

The teenagers' use of hair shampoos is above average, at 85 per cent. using

liquid and lotion shampoos and 28 per cent. using cream varieties. But still only one-in-five use dressing or conditioners, compared with the one-in-three of most women. Between fifteen and eighteen is now a favourite age for using hair colourants. Aerosol hair sprays are now used by nearly half those girls. Whereas a decline in home perms for this age-group more or less corresponds to the average trend since 1955, a fall in favour of the professional perm appears against a national average which has increased slightly over the ten years. The proportion in the group using depilatories, is 29 per cent. against an average for all women of 18 per cent. More users of nail varnish (and remover) are to be found among teenagers than any other age—two out of three now colour their nails compared with one-in-three aged thirty-five—fifty-four. Nine out of ten teenagers now use deodorants.

Where do women buy their cosmetics? The survey shows that further strides have been made by agents selling directly to the consumer on the doorstep. Smaller proportions of women bought face make-up products from chemists than did so in 1964. Some 17 per cent. bought all-in-one make-up direct (compared with 62 per

cent. buying from the chemist), while the proportion buying liquid make-up base and eye shadow direct from agents were 15 per cent. and 12 per cent. For hair preparations the biggest exception to buying from chemists is still the one-in-five women who buy shampoos at grocers and supermarkets.

Among the apparent shifts in the use of particular brands, in addition to Avon's advance in several categories, is in the field of squeeze-pack hair sprays, which saw a notable increase by Bellair, now used by one-in-four of the women who use that type of spray. The only individual brand of aerosol hair spray to record a marked increase in usage was Supersoft. In face powders the big three are still Max Factor, Yardley and Pond's, with Avon in fourth place.

The percentage share of certain cosmetics which chemists held in 1965 according to the report is given in the table below. The comparable figure for 1964 is given in brackets:—

Cleansing cream	68	(72)
Cleansing lotion	65	(69)
Skin food	73	(73)
Fragrances	29	(35)
Talcum	47	(50)
Deodorant	67	(70)

The survey is available from Odhams Press, Ltd., 96 Long Acre, London, W.C.2 (price 105s.).

## CHEMISTS AND DISPLAY MATERIAL

### An examination of "attitudes"

THE majority of chemists consider that manufacturers do not show enough consideration of their needs when sending out display material. Many of them dislike the "packaged deal" display. Those are among the findings in a survey carried out among 250 chemists in the West Midlands and fifty in the Greater London area by the staff of *Screen Printing and Point of Sale News*, July.

Eight questions were asked on chemists' attitudes to display and promotional material, with supplementary questions to assess the size of the business. Only 60 per cent. of chemists interviewed said they received more display material than they had room to use. 31 per cent. said they did not, and the remainder found a variation through the year. "Set piece" window displays for such items as cosmetics were approved of by 70 per cent. of those interviewed and 23 per cent. used them "sometimes." Limited window space (demanding too large proportion for a single brand) was given by the 30 per cent. of non-enthusiasts as the reason for their dislike of such material.

Asked whether manufacturers showed enough consideration of retailers' actual display needs, less than 10 per cent. of chemists thought they did and approximately half gave a definite 'No.'

The chemist 'felt quite strongly' on the packaged display deal; 64 per cent. did not like such deals. Of the 36 per cent. who did, 30 per cent. added qualifying remarks. The report com-

ments 'it seems fairly clear . . . that many manufacturers are creating ill-will among their retail outlets by unconsidered use of this type of packaged display.'

Only 22 per cent. of the chemists interviewed said they resented the effects of television advertising on their stock ordering policy. Others gave a plain 'No,' or qualified it by such remarks as 'No,' provided good advance notification is given' or 'no, so long as the campaign is a long one.' The report comments 'It does seem odd that, after so many years of television advertising, one can still come across cases where retailers have not been forewarned of an impending advertising campaign, but it is evident from this survey that this situation continues to occur.' [But a reminder may usefully be given here of our own weekly table of forthcoming television "commercials," see p. 262.]

In an attempt to get at the retailers' evaluation of display material the question was asked whether what was shown was expected to have an appreciable effect on sales of any particular line. 60 per cent. looked for some increase in sales; 4 per cent. did not, and the remaining replies were 'non-emphatic.'

It was frequently commented that posted display material was liable to damage. 35 per cent. said that they received about equal amounts by post and by manufacturers' representative; 22 per cent. received it entirely from representatives; the others from representatives, by post and with goods.



# TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, AUGUST 31: There was no change in the trading pattern of the CRUDE DRUGS market during the week which period was curtailed for business by the bank holiday.

Those commodities which have lately been tending firmer, either held their previous gains or were further advanced. PERU BALSAM was sixpence per lb. dearer in both positions. Thin natural CHERRY BARK on the spot was marked up once more but on this occasion by varying amounts according to holder; shipment ideas also varied. GUINEA for shipment was believed to be valued at around 26s. per lb., c.i.f. although it was by no means certain that business could be completed at that level; corresponding spot values were at 29s. per lb. An allocation of Jamaican PIMENTO was made based on the average purchase performance of each buyer over the years 1962-64. Sales from origin in future are to be made on the terms that the certificate of quality of the Jamaican Government's inspector at the time of shipment will be final. Elsewhere in SPICES Madras TURMERIC was 3s. cwt. dearer for shipment and Alleppy green CARDAMOMS were up by one shilling per lb. Shippers of Portuguese-Spanish ERGOT have reduced their prices by sixpence per lb. and Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was lower by one shilling per lb. although spot holders have not reduced their quotations.

In ESSENTIAL OILS price movements were on a small scale. EUCALYPTUS was sixpence per kilo down on the spot and PATCHOULI down 5s. per lb. in both positions. Chinese PEPPERMINT was also lower on the spot and for shipment by threepence per lb. although Brazilian quotations were unchanged. LEMON-GRASS was down ninepence per kilo for shipment.

## Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk; B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.—One-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d. p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

ANEURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) in one-kilo lots, 102s.; 10-99 kilos, 100s. per kilo. The MONONITRATE is 107s. and 104s. 6d. for similar quantities.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One kilo, 35s.; 10-kilos, 31s. 6d. per kilo; 25-kilos, 30s. Coated is 2s. 6d. per kilo more and SODIUM ASCORBATE, 7s. kilo more than the acid.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CALCIFEROL.—One-kilo lots are from

2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent.

CYANOCOBALAMIN.—100-gm. lots are 52s. 6d. per gm.

FOLIC ACID.—B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £19 7s. 6d. per kilo.

FUMARIC ACID.—Food grade in 5-cwt. lots is 227s. to 234s. per cwt.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 12s. 3d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 12s.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys, ex works.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d. per kilo, as to quantity; Scheeles from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

HYPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—B.P.C. 1959, 15s. 11d. per kilo; PURE (50 per cent.), 19s. 9d.

INOSITOL.—One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. is 5s. 3d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 4d. per lb. for 5-cwt. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £317 per 1,000 kilos.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MENAPHTHONE.—(50-kilo lots). B.P. 112s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 78s.

NICOTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo). One kilo, 39s.; 10 kilos, 36s. 6d.; 50 kilos, 34s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID.—One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo. Feed grade, 21s. to 23s. kilo as to quantity.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton, 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

OXALIC ACID.—Imported material is about £200 per ton.

D-PANTHENOL.—One to 9 kilos, 170s. per kilo.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750) drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

PIPERAZINE.—Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 10s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

PYRIDOXINE.—One kilo, £15 per kilo; 10 kilos, £14 15s. per kilo.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—One-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

RIBOFLAVINE.—One-kilo, 187s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 182s. 6d. per kilo. Feed-grade, minimum 96 per cent., 160s. and 155s. respectively.

SAL PRUNELLA.—Balls, 3s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

SANTONIN.—5-kilo lots, 320s. per kilo.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags £19 3s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE.—50 kilo lots, 12s. per kilo, 1,000 kilos, 9s. 6d. per kilo.

SODIUM CARBONATE.—(Per cwt.), B.P.C. exsiccated, 1-cwt., 90s.; 5-cwt., 85s.; 1-ton, 80s.

SODIUM CHLORIDE.—Vacuum dried, 172s. 9d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots, delivered London.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE.—Fifty-kilo lots offered at 9s. 2d. per kilo; 250 kilos, 9s. 1d. in free packages, delivered.

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—B.P.C., 1934, 50-kilo kegs, 9s. 9d. per kilo.

SODIUM FORMATE.—50-kilo lots, 6s. 4d. per kilo.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE.—FLAKE, £36 15s. per ton in 8-ton lots, STICKS, B.P. 1958, 50-kilos, 12s. 7d. per kilo in 5-kilo tins; PELLETS, 5s. kilo for 250-kilo lots.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE.—B.P. grade £48 per ton. Commercial grade less 10s. per ton.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 9d. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

SODIUM PERBORATE.—(Per ton). TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen), £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE.—(Per ton), £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM ACID PHOSPHATE.—B.P. crystals 5s. 10d. per kilo; POWDER, 7s. 7d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s.; 1-cwt., 4s. 2d.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £15 per ton as to crystal, B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton, ex works.

SODIUM SULPHITE.—Four-ton lots; photo quality, £30 per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.—In 4-ton lots, £36 per ton ex works.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Pharmaceutical quality from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys ex works.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. 9d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 9s. 6d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

VITAMIN A.—Synthetic. Supplied in various concentrations as acetate and oil-soluble palmitate at 2½d. per m.i.u. for up to 10,000 m.i.u. lots.

VITAMIN D.—D₂ powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D₃ in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural d alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots, 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic dl, 1,000 units per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.



## Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—(Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 27s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 13s.; shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; PERU: again dearer at 17s. 6d., spot; shipment, 16s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens, 32s. 6d. spot, nominal shipment, 21s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime seed for shipment, 32s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, on spot from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment 3s. to 3s. 4d., c.i.f.

DANDELION.—Root is 165s. per cwt., spot.

ERGOT.—Portuguese.—Spanish, spot, 11s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 11s., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s., spot.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 175s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 167s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 56s. Costa Rican, 66s., spot; shipments, 62s. 6d., c.i.f. Colombian, shipment, 55s., c.i.f.

KARAYA.—No. 1. f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 8d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 7d. c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 7½d.

LYCOPodium.—Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MACE.—Whole No. 1, 14s. per lb., f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 33s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 38s. duty paid Brazilian for shipment, 37s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 39s., duty paid.

MERCURY.—Spot ranges from £155 to £165 per flask of 76-lb., ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 7s. 6d.; sound unsorted, 8s. 6d., East Indian spot; b.w.p., 6s.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.; 110's, 9s. 2d., c.i.f.; 80's, 10s. 3d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 4s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 10½d. lb. spot; shipment, 3s. 8½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 2½d., spot; shipment, 2s. 10d., c.i.f. Brazilian grade one spot, 3s. 3d., duty paid. Black Malabar, spot not available; shipment, 33s. 6d. cwt., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Nominally, 740s. per cwt., c.i.f. on allocation.

SAFFRON.—Mancha superior, spot, 750s. per lb.; Rio, 720s.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 240s. CELERY. Turkish, 187s. 6d., both duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 157s. 6d., spot.—Indian spot quoted at 147s. 6d., shipment new crop for August-September, 137s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—No Moroccan offering. Rumanian whole seed, 82s. 6d. and splits, 70s., both duty paid. Shipment, Moroccan quoted at 89s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 290s.; Indian, 295s.; Moroccan, 285s., duty paid. DILL.—Indian, 112s. 6d., spot; shipment, 85s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid shipment, Chinese, 110s., c.i.f., Indian, 125s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, spot, 80s., duty paid; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English 52s. 6d. to 90s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot is 29s. per lb. nominal; shipment nominally, 28s., c.i.f.

SENNA.—(Per lb. Tinnevely LEAVES). spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s. 0½d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked virtually unobtainable on spot; manufacturing, 1s. 2d. shipment, 1s. 1½d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. 3d. to 7s.; manu-

facturing, forward, 1s. 11d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL.—Italian, spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS.—Kombé is nominally 25s. per lb. spot; no shipment offers.

STYRAX.—Spot, 25s. per lb.; shipment cleared.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Ribbon, No. 1, £197 10s. per cwt.; No. 2, £155 to £157 10s.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 110s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 300s., per cwt.; shipment, 280s., c.i.f. Continental root, 550s. spot; shipment 550s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

## Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot.

BAY.—From 41s. per lb. on the spot.

CADE.—Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

DILL.—Imported from 36s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 9s. 6d. per kilo spot; shipment, 9s. 1½d., c.i.f.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot; Algerian, 75s.

JUNIPER.—B.P.C. is 38s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 25s. per kilo; shipment, 23s. 9d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

OLIVE.—For shipment: Spanish, £240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, nominally £250 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £300 per long ton, in drums, ex wharf.

PATCHOULI.—Spot 85s. per lb. duty paid; shipment, 75s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 12s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. 9d. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipments, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

RUE.—Spanish unobtainable on the spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

TANGERINE.—Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

## UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30: Production of PHOSPHORIC ACID has increased but the supply situation is still considered tight. A leading producer has reduced prices for TETRACYCLINE. Natural powdered CAMPHOR rose seven cents to 80 cents a pound owing to strength at the source. Among CRUDE DRUGS PERU BALSAM moved up 25 cents to \$2.25 per lb. after price rises in El Salvador. TURMERIC declined to make the Madras 15½ cents, down ½ cent. ASAETIDA at 75 cents is 10 cents per lb. cheaper. Among ESSENTIAL OILS SPEARMINT moved higher daily, to reach \$2 per lb. a rise of \$1.75. NUTMEG at 8.25 was down 10 cents per lb. and East Indian SANDALWOOD at 16.50 was 50 cents cheaper.

## WORLD TRADE

**Indian Five Year Plan.**—India's fourth Five Year Plan, published on August 29, gives highest priority to agricultural and industrial schemes which promote exports and replace imports. Production of fertilisers, insecticides and agricultural equipment will be given highest priority in the industrial development programme. Pharmaceutical and chemical production are also to be stepped up. The plan proposes an annual growth rate of 5½ per cent. in national income (compound) so that national income should be 40 per cent. above its present level by the end of the term.

**Japanese Sulphur Imports.**—There may be no need to import sulphur in the latter half of the current financial year ending in March 1967, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has estimated Japan's total demand for sulphur in the 1966 financial year at 308,000 metric tons. However, actual demand for the year is between 290,000 tons and 295,000 tons due to a slowdown in demand from the chemical fibre industry, which consumes nearly half of the total, in the latter half of the year. On the other hand, domestic production of sulphur this year is expected to exceed the target of 284,000 tons. Stocks are also expected to exceed the target of 284,000 tons. Thus the Ministry said, it would allow imports of sulphur only when fair prospects appeared for the purchase of low-priced supplies.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

**Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications.**

TETANUS PROPHYLAXIS. New approaches to. *Lancet*, August 27, p. 449.

THE use of double-wrapped packs to reduce contamination of the sterile contents during extraction. *Lancet*, August 27, p. 469.

A XANTHINE-OXIDASE INHIBITOR (allopurinol). Effect of, on radioiron absorption in man. *Lancet*, August 27, p. 470.

PARACETAMOL. Acute liver necrosis following overdose of. *Brit. med. J.*, August 27, p. 497.

BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKAGE in angina pectoris. A method of treadmill assessment. *Brit. med. J.*, August 27, p. 500.

PARACETAMOL OVERDOSE. Liver damage and impaired glucose tolerance after. *Brit. med. J.*, August 27, p. 506.

N-HYDROXYURETHANE. Antitumor activity of. *Nature*, August 27, p. 984.

ONYTETRACYCLINE. Microbiological transformation of. *Nature*, August 27, p. 1002.

ANAESTHESIA for caesarean section and factors influencing mortality rates of bitches and puppies. *Vet. Rec.*, August 27, p. 252.

ORAL and parenteral neomycin as a treatment for scours and salmonellosis in calves. *Vet. Rec.*, August 27, p. 258.

## WILLS

MR. B. T. FREEMAN, M.P.S., 1 Musgrave Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, left £13,266 (£13,114 net).

MR. W. GABBOTT, M.P.S., 22 Moore Street East, Whalley, Wigan, Lancs, left £16,737 (£16,611 net).

MR. C. HARDMAN, M.P.S., 2 Langdale Road, Ribbleson, Preston, Lancs, left £14,662 (£14,509 net).

MR. J. W. INKLEY, M.P.S., 29 Lancaster Road, Nottingham, left £2,911 (£2,854 net).



## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal", August 24, No. 4591

For chemical substances for agriculture, horticulture and forestry; manures (natural and artificial) and fertilizers (1)

ENMAG, 893,093, by Scottish Agricultural Industries, Ltd., Edinburgh, 12.

For films, plates and papers, all being sensitized and all being for photographic purposes; and chemical products for use in photography (1) and for photographic apparatus and instruments and parts (9)

AZOLITH, 881,682-83, by Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.

For cosmetics, none being in liquid form (3)

MISTY QUICKSET, 850,386, by Rayette Beauty Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks

For cosmetics for the hair, none in liquid form (3)

MISTY SHO-CURL, 850,387, by Rayette Beauty Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, all in cream form; and soaps (3)

BRYLCREEM, 880,710, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For eau de Cologne, perfumes, soaps, cosmetics, dentifrices, essential oils; and cloths impregnated with eau de Cologne for freshening purposes (3)

FARINA GEGENUBER, 884,420, by Johann Maria Farina Gegenüber dem Julichs Platz, Cologne, Germany

For lacquers, being non-medicated toilet preparations for the nails; and cosmetics for the lips (3)

BEAUTY COUNSELOR PRINCESS PEARL, 884,949, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex.

For preparations for the hair (3)

CLYNOL OF BOND STREET, 887,393, by Clynol, Ltd., London, W.1.

For shaving creams (3)

MENNEN SOF' STROKE, 887,511, by Mennen Co., Morris Township, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices and essential oils (3)

Device with letter and words E ERASMIC LATHER SHAVING CREAM, 883,028, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For cosmetics for the eyes and eyelashes (3)

ROMNAY LONGALASH, B888,764, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For articles for feminine hygiene (5)

Device with word SURE, B873,553, by International Latex Corporation, Dover, Delaware, U.S.A.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, all in gel form (5)

TEEJEL, B877,020, by Mundipharma, A.G., Rheinfelden, Switzerland.

For vitamin preparations consisting of or containing amines or their derivatives (5)

ALINAMIN, 881,455, by Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo, K.K., Osaka, Japan.

For pharmaceutical preparations consisting of or containing amines or their derivatives (5)

NEVRAMIN, 881,459, by Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo, K.K., Osaka, Japan.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing antibiotics and enzymes, but not including emulsions or any goods of the same description (5)

ZIMATREX, 881,692, by Spa Societa Prodotti Antibiotici, S.p.A., Milan, Italy.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

OTOLGINE, 882,058, by Mundipharma, A.G., Rheinfelden, Switzerland.

For babies' rusks (5)

RAKUSEN'S BABBI BABY RUSKS, B885,181, by Lloyd Rakusen & Sons, Ltd., Leeds, 7.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the relief of pain and stiffness in muscles and joints and for the reduction of fever (5)

SOMACOD, 888,839, by Carter-Wallace, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For x-ray contrast media (5)

UROVISION, B891,376, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, 65, Germany.

For vaccines for pharmaceutical, medical and veterinary purposes (5)

BECKEVAX, 889,530, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

KURTAL, 890,845, by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A.

UROPRIM, 891,713, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For medicinal, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

NURAX, 891,440, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments; and parts and fittings (9)

AGFATRON, 873,317, by Agfa-Gevaert, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.

For physical and chemical apparatus and instruments; optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring and surveying apparatus and instruments; and parts and fittings (9)

NIKKORMAT, 885,740 by Nippon Kogaku, K.K., Tokyo, Japan.

For cleaning material and impregnated pads for cleaning spectacles (21)

MIRACLE DOT, B870,863, by Kleer-Site Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," August 24

Composition for weed control, Fabrick Van Chemische Producten Vondelingenplatt, N.V. 1,044,583.

Substituted 3-(s-hydroxyalkyl)-4-alkyl-coumarins and process for their production. Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur, A.G. 1,044,608.

Amine salts of isethionic acid and derivatives thereof. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,044,629.

Pesticidal compositions. CIBA, Ltd. 1,044,663

Exploratory apparatus for the human body. E. Pellin. 1,044,844.

Ether derivatives of benzomorphans. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,044,853.

Pesticidal preparations. CIBA, Ltd. 1,044,860.

Method for the preparation of 1-(1-phenyl-ethyl)-5-(R) (Ar) N-co-imidazoles and compounds produced thereby. Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V. 1,044,933.

Anthelmintic 5-arylazorhodanines. Cooper, Tinsley Laboratories, Inc. 1,044,951.

Aminoketones. Laboratoire Roger Bellon. 1,044,964.

16 $\alpha$ -chloromethyl- $\Delta^1$ -pregnadiene-11 $\beta$  21-diol-3,20-dione and its 21-esters and a process for their manufacture. Schering, A.G. 1,044,966.

1-Diisopropylaminoethoxybutyrophene, its hydrochloride and methods for the preparation thereof. Recordati, S.p.A. 1,044,997.

Dentifrice. I. Kawakami. 1,045,031.

1 $\alpha$ -methyl  $\Delta^2$ -5 $\alpha$ -androstene-17 $\beta$ -ols and process for their manufacture. Schering, A.C. 1,045,035-36.

Dermatological abrading cleanser. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 1,045,041.

Methods of photographic processing and solutions therefor. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,045,044.

Fluoride containing dentifrices. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 1,045,058.

Method of manufacture of arginine aspartate. Mundipharma, S.A. 1,045,060.

Process for the production of 1-amino-anthraquinone-2,6-(or-2,7-) disulphonic acid. Farbfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,045,069.

British patent specification relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from October 5.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

### PRESS ADVERTISING

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., G.R.C. Division, Cambridge Street, Manchester, 1: Dunlop hot water bottles. In *Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Realin and Woman and Home*.

PIFCO, LTD., Pifco House, Watling Street, Manchester, 4: Autumn-winter advertising

campaign. Pifco hairdryers and electric hair curlers. In *Woman, Woman's Realin, Everywoman, Vogue, Vanity Fair, Flair, She, True, True Story and Honey*. Vanity hair curlers. In *Woman and Woman's Own*, September to December. Pifco hairdryers, electric hair curlers, electric blankets, vibratory massager and Christmas gift lines. In *Sunday Express, News of the World, Sunday Post* (Glasgow), *Belfast Telegraph, Sunday Independent* (Republic of Ireland) and *Sunday Press* (Southern Ireland).

JAMES SAMUEL & CO., LTD., 56 Fairfield Street, London, S.W.18: Mavala Discovery pack. In *Woman's Mirror, Honey, True Romances, She, Woman's Story and True Story*.

JEAN SORELLE, LTD., 76 Great Portland Street, London, W.1: Christmas bath gifts. In national weekly and monthly women's magazines between October and December.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

### Monday, September 5

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, Manchester. Until September 10. Details: p. 197.

NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Coronation room, Wedgwood restaurant, Abington Street, Northampton. Dr. A. N. Graham (consultant psychiatrist, St. Crispin's Hospital, Northampton) on "Current Trends in Psychiatry, with Particular Reference to Drugs."

### Tuesday, September 6

PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY SECTION, BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Nottingham, at 10 a.m. Session on drug metabolism. Speakers: Professor R. T. Williams (professor of biochemistry, University of London); Dr. D. V. W. Parke (reader in biochemistry, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London); Dr. D. A. P. Evans (consultant physician, Liverpool Royal Infirmary and senior lecturer in medicine, Liverpool University) and Dr. W. A. M. Duncan (group head, Research Biochemical Group, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.). At 2.15 p.m. Symposium on "The Development and Use of Drugs." Speakers: Dr. G. E. Paget (director, research and development, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.); Dr. C. T. Dollery (department of medicine, Post-graduate Medical School of London); Mr. L. Priest (headquarters staff, Pharmaceutical Society); Dr. P. C. Elmes (Institute of Clinical Science, Department of Therapeutics and Pharmacology, Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland) and Mr. G. J. Wilkins (chairman, Beecham pharmaceutical division).

### Advance Information

INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS, Paris, France, July 17-22, 1967

### Exhibitions and Fairs

KODAK 'PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE MONTH.' Exhibition of photographs by Mr. D. Mansell, Braintree, Essex, at Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Daily during September (except Saturdays and Sundays), 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### Courses and Conferences

RESEARCH AND MARKETING, LTD., 41 Duke Street, Manchester Square, London, W.1. Three-day course on "The Profitable Management of a Retail Pharmacy" October 3-5.

RETAIL TRADES EDUCATION COUNCIL, North-Western Polytechnic, Prince of Wales Road, London, N.W.5. Three courses (each comprising two periods of a fortnight with a month's interval) for retail staff trainers are being held during October-November, 1966; January-March, 1967 and April-June, 1967. Details from the Council's Secretary, 56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.



# Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

AN association between large overdoses of paracetamol and liver damage is suggested by two current reports. Workers at Edinburgh University and Royal Infirmary describe two fatal cases in which psychiatric in-patients developed rapidly progressing acute liver necrosis following the ingestion respectively of at least fifty and about 150 paracetamol tablets. Though both patients were receiving other drugs, the authors believe the circumstances and pathological findings to indicate that the damage was a direct toxic effect of the paracetamol, possibly potentiated by a phenothiazine or nortriptyline. Profound hypoglycaemia was noted in both patients. A further, non-fatal, case of paracetamol overdose is reported from Woodend General Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen. The patient had taken an estimated seventy paracetamol tablets and among the laboratory findings were an abnormal glucose-tolerance test and (six days after admission) liver-function test results that suggested hepatocellular damage. The authors mention two unreported cases, one fatal, in which liver necrosis or hepatocellular jaundice followed ingestion of 15 gm. and 17.5 gm. of paracetamol. Since both hyperglycaemia and hypoglycaemia are known to occur with parenchymal liver damage, it might be tempting to postulate that the observed hyperglycaemia was related to the hepatic injury. There was, however, a family history of diabetes. Commenting on the two reports, a *B.M.J.* leading article says that there

are theoretical reasons for regarding paracetamol as a potential liver poison because it is conjugated with glucuronides and sulphates before being excreted by the kidneys. The article concludes 'While it may be unwise to give the drug to patients with liver disease, it seems unlikely that therapeutic doses would affect the healthy liver. (*B.M.J.*, August 27, pp. 497, 506).

NEW approaches to tetanus prophylaxis have been reviewed (in a lecture at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in July) by Professor S. D. Rubbo (University of Melbourne). The professor concludes that lifelong active protection against tetanus is afforded by adsorbed toxoids and that booster doses are required only by special groups of people at ten-year intervals and by patients whose wounds are classified as contaminated or infected after surgical cleaning. He has placed great emphasis on cleaning the wound, and employs a cationic detergent (such as 1/1,000 aqueous cetrimide) followed by an antibiotic powder (such as a neomycin-bacitracin-polymyxin mixture). Professor Rubbo believes that prophylaxis with equine antitoxin should be strictly limited, for reasons of allergic complications, and recommends that human immune anti-tetanus globulin should replace it whenever possible. He also considers that, by an epidemiological approach to prophylaxis (taking into account the state of the wound, the patient's immune status and the tetanus incidence in the area), there is hope of reducing the indiscriminate use of A.T.S. and antibiotics and their associated complications without exposing the patient unnecessarily to the risk of tetanus. (*Lancet*, August 27, p. 449.)

FREQUENT contamination of sterile swabs during extraction from single-wrapped paper bags has been found in experiments carried out at St. Bar-

tholomew's Hospital, London. A method of extraction was used that should have ensured that the swab did not come in contact with the cut edges of the bag, and the authors believe, therefore, that contamination was due to organisms on the outer surface of the bag being thrown into the air during opening. The contamination-rate was considerably reduced by double-wrapping.

A SUGGESTION that allopurinol (a xanthine-oxidase inhibitor) may affect iron metabolism has been investigated at Adelaide University. The suggestion arises because the ferritin-xanthine oxidase system has been proposed as a mechanism for the mobilisation of iron from the liver and intestinal mucosa. Radio iron studies in twenty-eight normal subjects showed no effect on iron absorption and provided indirect evidence that the system is not of major importance in the mucosal control of iron absorption. (*Lancet*, August 27, p. 470.)

CONTINUING current correspondence on labelling drug containers, Dr. W. P. Sweetman (Huddersfield Royal Infirmary) writes against the argument that some patients keep their tablets loose or transfer them all to one container: 'Patients do this presumably because the tablets are anonymous. If the containers were labelled it is rational to suppose that they would then keep the tablets in their own separate containers. A person who then habitually mixed his tablets should probably not have charge of potentially dangerous drugs.' (*B.M.J.*, August 27, p. 525.)

## NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company, R.O. = Registered Office.  
BELL'S MEDICAL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £50,000. Directors: Cyril N. Bond, Peter G. Maclean, Douglas F. Denny, Francis St. M. Brierly, John West. R.O. Bestobell Works, Farnham Road, Slough.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—September 11 — 17

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
4711 eau de Cologne	...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	—	—	—	—	—
Alka Seltzer	...	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	8/300	5/200	8/300	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200
Anadin	...	3/90	5/104	4/120	5/81	8/135	1/30	4/120	2/70	2/60	1/30	4/74	—	2/60
Andrews liver salt	...	2/60	2/60	—	3/90	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	—	2/60
Askit powders and tablets	...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bathjoys	...	1/30	2/60	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol	...	—	4/28	4/28	—	5/35	—	—	—	—	5/25	—	—	—
Dentu-Creme	...	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30
Dettol	...	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45
Entero-Vioform	...	2/60	—	—	—	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eucryl smokers' toothpowder	...	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ingrams shaving cream	...	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics	...	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets	...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	1/15	1/15	1/15	3/45	1/15	—	4/60
Moorland indigestion tablets	...	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	—
Mum Rollette	...	1/7	1/7	1/7	3/44	2/37	—	2/60	3/44	—	3/44	2/14	—	—
Nair	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—
Rinsead pastilles	...	1/15	1/15	3/45	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/45	1/15	2/30	—	3/90
San Izal bleach	...	—	—	3/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simpkin's JuiCees	...	—	—	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent	...	5/150	3/90	4/120	3/90	4/120	2/60	2/60	4/120	7/210	5/120	2/60	—	4/120
Valderma balm	...	—	1/30	2/14	2/37	2/37	2/37	2/37	1/30	1/7	—	1/7	—	—
Vitalis	...	2/90	2/14	1/45	2/90	1/45	3/97	2/90	2/90	1/45	2/52	1/45	3/97	—



# Interim price supplement 5

MAIN TILL OCTOBER 1 (See note on first interim supplement, July 30)

## PART ONE (CUMULATIVE)

### NEW PRODUCTS NON-TAXABLE PRODUCTS

adil (208 BW) † elixir 500 mls 168 0 — 21 0	Injection 100mgm vial 1 2 6ea — 3 9	4466-4566 127 4 — 15 11 4766 134 0 — 16 9 4966 140 0 — 17 6 5066 143 4 — 17 11
ptoplast (339 CG) dressings, first aid 75 pieces asst. M 96 9 0ea — 12 9 125 pieces asst. M 9510 6ea — 15 0	Aroclon (851 MHP) capsules 40 39 11 — 4 9 100 88 3 — 10 6 200 163 10 — 19 6	5166/A-5166/B- 5166/C 151 4 — 18 11 5366-5466-5566- 5666-5766 168 0 — 21 0 6066 240 0 — 30 0
ortyl-A (1176 Squibb) cream with graneodin 50gm — — —	Artane (746 Lederle) †s4B Sustets capsules 50mgm 30 5 8ea — 8 6 100 16 0ea — 24 0	gents 366/A-366/C- 466/B 20 0 — 2 6 666/A-666/B 28 0 — 3 6 766/A-766/B 31 4 — 3 11 1066 46 0 — 5 9 1166-1466/A 47 4 — 5 11 1568 55 4 — 6 11 1666-1766-1966 60 0 — 7 6 2066/A 71 4 — 8 11
ortyl-E (1176 Squibb) ointment — — —	Artosin (1061 (Riker) ampoules — — —	2266-2566-2666- 2866 84 0 — 10 6 3166/A-3166/B 100 0 — 12 6 3466-3566-3766- 3866-3966-4066 120 0 — 15 0 4166-4266-4466 127 4 — 15 11 4666 134 0 — 16 9 4866 140 0 — 17 6 5066 143 4 — 17 11
ortyl-EG (1176 Squibb) ointment — — —	Astromatic (114 BTC) sunglasses 8880/112/3/4/5 21 0ea — 31 6 8886/7/8/9 33 4ea — 50 0	5266-5366-5566- 5666-5766 168 0 — 21 0 5866-5966 200 0 — 25 0 6066 240 0 — 30 0
amycin T (1263 Upjohn) T5 capsules 250 mgm 16 19 6ea — — 100 117 4ea — — baediatric 60 mls 9 4ea — —	à toi (76 Atkinson) bath sparkles — — — bubble bath — — —	B. C. K. (776 JML) granules (vet.) 10oz 78 0 — 9 9
ee (1071 Robins) capsules with vit. C 100 35 9ea — 53 7	Atomist (495 Gardner) medical sprays 1010 136 0 — 17 0 1015 116 0 — 14 6 1020 156 0 — 19 6 1030 144 0 — 18 0 1040 200 0 — 25 0 1042 200 0 — 25 0 1050 120 0 — 15 0 1045 — — — 1072 — — —	3466-3566-3766- 3866-3966-4066 120 0 — 15 0 4166-4266-4466 127 4 — 15 11 4666 134 0 — 16 9 4866 140 0 — 17 6 5066 143 4 — 17 11
on (994 P&M) existing entry	Avlocior (649 ICI) tablets 0.25gm 100 12 1ea — 18 1 1/2 500 49 8ea — 74 6	4666 134 0 — 16 9 4866 140 0 — 17 6 5066 143 4 — 17 11
on (994 P&M)	shipping pack 100 12 1ea — 18 1 1/2 250 28 3ea — 42 4 1/2	5266-5366-5566- 5666-5766 168 0 — 21 0 5866-5966 200 0 — 25 0 6066 240 0 — 30 0
dried yeast 4oz 16 0 — 1 9	tablets 10 & 30 — — —	6066 240 0 — 30 0
starch-reduced rolls white 10 63 9 — 2 1 (3 doz.)	Babydri (258 CKL) nappy liners — — —	6066 240 0 — 30 0
brown 10 66 3 — 2 2 (3 doz.)	standard (2) 48 0 — 5 11 large (2) 64 0 — 7 11	6066 240 0 — 30 0
white 28 34 9 — 3 8	D Bartex (477 AF & B) sunglasses entry	6066 240 0 — 30 0
brown 28 34 9 — 3 8	Bartex (477 AF & B) clip-over sunglasses 52 0 — 6 6 standard 60 0 — 7 6 super-lens 1 piece 60 0 — 7 6 2 piece 60 0 — 7 6 flip-clips 84 0 — 10 6	6066 240 0 — 30 0
uwant (210 B&C) hot water bottle	Bartlett's (477 AF&B) sunglasses — — —	6066 240 0 — 30 0
de luxe 198 0 — 25 0	child's 266 14 0 — 1 9 teenage 166 14 0 — 1 9 266/A 14 0 — 1 9 ladies 366/B-466/A 20 0 — 2 6 566/A-566/B 28 0 — 3 6 866 39 4 — 4 11 866/A-866/B-866/C 46 0 — 5 9 966 46 0 — 5 9 1266-1366/A-1366/B 47 4 — 5 11 1466/B-1566/A/B 55 4 — 6 11 1567 55 4 — 6 11 1666-1766-1866- 1966 60 0 — 7 6 2066-2066/A-2066/B 71 4 — 8 11 2066/C 71 4 — 8 11 2166-2366-2466- 2566-2666-2766- 2966-3066 84 0 — 10 6 3166-3166/A- 3166/B 100 0 — 12 6 3266-3366 110 0 — 13 9 3566-3666-3866- 4166-4266-4366- 120 0 — 15 0	6066 240 0 — 30 0
standard 132 0 — 16 6	D	6066 240 0 — 30 0
methozol (776 JML) ointment (vet.) 5gm 18 0 — —	tablets 10 & 30 — — —	6066 240 0 — 30 0
nfac (61APC) poison sch. symbols	Babydri (258 CKL) nappy liners — — —	6066 240 0 — 30 0
aprel (1123 SLL) aprel 500 (1123 SLL) dre Philippe (48 AP) talcs puffer 6a — — — eurone (576 PH) † 16oz 7 0ea — 10 6 32oz 13 6ea — 20 3 80oz 30 0ea — 45 0	standard (2) 48 0 — 5 11 large (2) 64 0 — 7 11	6066 240 0 — 30 0
temin (276 C&C) cream 28 0 — 3 6 applicator 28 0 — 3 6	D Bartex (477 AF & B) sunglasses entry	6066 240 0 — 30 0
sin VK (1432 AP5L) T5 tablets 125mgm 100 9 6ea — — 250 23 0ea — — 500 45 6ea — — 1000 90 0ea — — 250mgm 100 18 0ea — — 250 44 3ea — — 500 80 0ea — — 1000 175 0ea — —	Bartlett's (477 AF&B) sunglasses — — —	6066 240 0 — 30 0
uamox (746 Lederle) †s4B tablets 50mgm 25 8 2ea — 12 3 100 31 8ea — 47 6	child's 266 14 0 — 1 9 teenage 166 14 0 — 1 9 266/A 14 0 — 1 9 ladies 366/B-466/A 20 0 — 2 6 566/A-566/B 28 0 — 3 6 866 39 4 — 4 11 866/A-866/B-866/C 46 0 — 5 9 966 46 0 — 5 9 1266-1366/A-1366/B 47 4 — 5 11 1466/B-1566/A/B 55 4 — 6 11 1567 55 4 — 6 11 1666-1766-1866- 1966 60 0 — 7 6 2066-2066/A-2066/B 71 4 — 8 11 2066/C 71 4 — 8 11 2166-2366-2466- 2566-2666-2766- 2966-3066 84 0 — 10 6 3166-3166/A- 3166/B 100 0 — 12 6 3266-3366 110 0 — 13 9 3566-3666-3866- 4166-4266-4366- 120 0 — 15 0	6066 240 0 — 30 0
uamox-R (746 Lederle) †s4B tablets 25 9 10ea — 14 9 100 38 4ea — 57 6	D	6066 240 0 — 30 0
dinx (147 Boots) †s4B capsules 100 240 0 66 0 — — 500 96 0ea 26 4 1/2ea — —	tablets 10 & 30 — — —	6066 240 0 — 30 0
myl (61 APC) T5 capsules 16 11 6ea — 17 3 100 68 4ea — 102 6	Bartlett's (477 AF&B) sunglasses — — —	6066 240 0 — 30 0

the original half-volume, ideally balanced, TRIPLE ANTIGEN

# TRIVAX

trade mark



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

\* DIPHTHERIA

\* TETANUS

\* WHOOPING COUGH



I	Biogastrone (117 BPL)	tablets 25 mg/ml 100	40	0ea	—	60	0	D	Di-Ademil-K (1176 Squibb)	tablets 25	51	0	—	6	5	D	Imprene pocket	CCI30
D	gel pellets							D	Dionosil (518 Glaxo)								Prolene pocket	CCI30
D	Bioral (117 BPL)	gel pellets 5 mg/ml 20	10	0ea	—	15	0		Diplomycin (1429 TL) T5	dusting powder 15gm							Hanimex (565 Hanimex)	projectors slide
D	Biskalite (1530 Fison)		6	8ea	—	10	0		Dixcel (184 Bronco)	tissues	47	6	—	2	9		Hanomat 1000	iodine quartz
D	Biskoids (1530 Fisons)	liquid						I	men's	(2 doz)	28	0	—	1	6		projectors cine	Loadmatic
D	Biskreem (1530 Fison)								car pack	(2 doz)							AL 406	0ea
D	Bragg's (162 Bragg)	granules	32	6	—	3	6	D	toilet rolls single								P300 532	0ea
D	lozenges	50	23	3	—	2	6	D	Doloxylat (413 Lilly)								A 25	4
D	powder	100	41	10	—	4	6	D	Pulvules 20 & 500									
D	tablets	50	27	11	—	3	0	D	Dorbanex (1061 Riker)	liquid	60mils 48	0	—	6	0		Harpic (1037 Reckitt)	lavatory cleanser B
D		100	25	7	—	2	9			500mils 30	0ea	—	45	0			A 25	4
D		250	55	10	—	6	0	I	Dulca (175 BCP)	biscuits	18	32	9	—	3	6		
D	Bronchagen (133 Bencard)							D	tablets	120			—					
D	Bronco-Softesse (184 Bronco)	rolls double (1 1/2 doz)	23	7	—	1	9	D	Durham Duplex (700 K&S)									
D	tissues (3 doz)	60	9		—	2	3	D	Durham Duplex (1526 DDR)									
D	Brovon (859 Moore)	asthma inhalant 4oz						D	Dytransin (147 Boots)	capsules 250mgm	100	25	0ea	—	37	9		
D	Codoforme Borol (292 C)									500	120	0ea	—	180	0			
D	Colchicine (292 C) tablets							D	Easi-Tweezi (668 Jay) tweezers									
D	Broxil (1393 BRL) T5	capsules 125mgm 20	8	0ea	—	12	0	D	Efcortelan (518 Glaxo) T5	intra-articular injection								
D	250mgm	100	33	0ea	—	49	6	D	with neomycin	1ml 6	7	3ea	—	9	8			
D	syrup	60mils 7	3ea	—	10	10 1/2		I	Imil 6									
D	tablets 125mgm	20	14	9ea	—	22	1 1/2	D	Ephazone (47 Anestan)†	tablets	24	50	0	—	5	7		
D	250mgm	100	64	6ea	—	96	9	D	250				—					
D		500	309	0ea	—	463	6	D	Esobactulin (1166 Southon)	(distributors 430 Eucryl)								
D		500	309	0ea	—	463	6	D	Ever Ready (438 ER)	razor blades								
D		500	309	0ea	—	463	6	D	Corrux single edge 10	shaving brushes 41, 43, 66								
D	Bunty (234 Cartwright)	baby pants white, pink, blue or primrose	10	0	—			I	Farex (518 Glaxo)	3 cereal 10oz 14	5	—	1	6				
D	Capreomycin (378 Dista) T5	injection vial 1-0gm	5	58	10ea	—	88	3		fingers 6oz 18	5	—	1	11				
D	Cardamist (894 Nicholas)†	aerosol	16	9ea	—	25	2		Farlene (448 Farleys)	8oz 16	0	—	1	8				
D	Chilliline (1101 Sangars)								Fasteeth (770 LP)	denture fixative	tube 8	0	—	1	0			
D	Chloromycetin (938 PD) T5	veterinary								tin 16	0	—	2	0				
D	ophthalmic ointment	Aplicaps 1%	50	5	2ea	—	7	9		25	0	—	3	2				
D	hydrocortisone tube	3	0ea	—	4	6			Fibron (1367 R&B)	cream	16	0	—	2	0			
D	Cicatriline (218 Calmic) T5	aerosol	12	6ea	3	5ea	22	2			36	0	—	4	6			
D	Clostrin (518 Glaxo) VPO	vaccine (vet.) 50mils	16	9ea	—	22	4		Flaret (1037 Reckitt)	size B								
D	C.L.P. (78 A&S&Co.)	antiseptic	4oz 16	0	—	2	6		Florinef (1176 Squibb)	lotion								
D	Colidean (281 Colidean)								Fluscorbin (292 C)	lotion with Graneodin								
D	Collo-Cal-D (324 Crookes)	high-potency 4oz & 8oz							Footoids (175 BCP)	tablets	50							
D	Comfy (672 Johnson)	nappy liners							Footoids (175 BCP)	tablets	12							
D	Contax (292 C)	suppositories	60						Framyspray (1530 Fisons) T5	aerosol 110gm	29	6ea	—	44	3			
D	Coprol (397 Dunster)	capsules	50	19	6ea	—	29	3	Genticin (187 B5) T5	injection vial	6	141	0	—				
D		200	69	2ea	—	103	9			2mils	25	576	6	—				
D		500	166	3ea	—	249	4 1/2		Germoplast (104 BP)		9	0	—	1	0			
D		1000	315	0ea	—	472	6				18	0	—	2	0			
D	Cortef (1263 Upjohn)	all 50 gm packs							Granoblak (535 Granose)		16	17	4	—	1	9		
D	Fydal (147 Boots) tablets								Granogen (535 Granose)	1lb 8	8ea	—	10	6				
D	Fydalex (147 Boots) tablets								Granolac (535 Granose)	1lb 8	8ea	—	10	6				
D	Cow and Gate (307 C & G)	dairy junior foods (2 doz)	15	0	—	10			Granose (535 Granose)	fruit bran 8oz	19	9	—	2	0			
D										meatless steak 16oz	36	3	—	3	8			
D	Crookes (324 Crookes)	ACTH 50 units								peanut butter 6oz	16	0	—	1	8			
D	halibut oil (vet.) all sizes									12oz	28	0	—	2	11			
D	Cycloserine (678 Kabi) T5	(distributors 1545 Vestric)								peanut crumble 6oz	16	0	—	1	8			
D	capsules 250mgm	50	68	4ea	—	102	6			12oz	28	0	—	2	11			
D		500	633	4ea	—	950	0			safflower oil 20oz	64	10	—	6	9			
D	Dalmas (347 Dalmas)	belladonna plaster†								1 gall 31	2ea	—	39	0				
D	7 1/2 in x 5 in		10	2	—	1	3											
D	1 1/2 in x 7 in		20	2	—	2	6			G. 5. (1324 Westminster) tablets								
D	Daptazole (894 Nicholas)	tablets 100mgm	20	9	9ea	—	14	3		Gynekoil (922 (Ortho)	intrauterine device	5	35	4ea	—	53	0	
D	Dekrasil (324 Crookes)	30								standard or small	size	50	323	4ea	—	485	0	
D												100	570	0ea	—	845	0	
D	Dextraven 110 (1530 Fisons)	6% in saline 540mils	21	6ea	—	32	3			Gynomin (276 C&C)	tablets	12	32	0	—	4	0	
D	6% salt free 540mils	21	6ea	—	32	3				Haelan (378 Dista) T5	cream/ointment	60gm	11	1ea	—	16	7 1/2	
D										Haelan-X (378 Dista) T5	cream/ointment	15gm	8	3ea	—	12	4 1/2	
D										Haemostatic Erce (292 C)								
D										Halex (560 Halex)	combs							
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Suba-Seal (479 WF)										Suba-Seal (479 WF)										Hurlingham									
baby feeding set IC50 196 0 — 24 6										Vichy Grand Grille (653 I&R)										Langham									
baby feeders complete										half bottles										for men									
minifeeder IC33 14 0 — 1 9										Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)										Lisbon									
narrow neck 4 oz. IC26 15 4 — 1 11										half bottles										Model G									
8oz. IC27 17 4 — 2 2										Vitacup (279 Coleman) existing entry										Model M									
8oz. IC30 23 4 — 2 11										Vitacup (279 Coleman)										Regent									
wide neck 4oz. IC31 18 8 — 2 4										4oz 16 6 — 1 10										Riviera									
8oz. IC28 21 4 — 2 8										6oz 24 0 — 2 8										San Remo									
8oz. IC29 29 4 — 3 8										1 lb 51 9 — 5 9										Zoom (331 C of C)									
8oz. IC44 55 4 — 6 11										5 lb 225 — 25 0										aerosols									
Staywarm										Vittel Hepar (653 I&R)										air freshener 27 0 —									
bottle cover & measure 6 0 — 1 9										half bottles										fly killer 27 0 —									
soothers all rubber IC37 13 4 — 1 8										Vortel (413 Lilly)										Zyloric (208 BW)									
teats latex IC34 6 0 — 9										Pulvules 500										tablets 100mgm 100 40 0ea —									
wide neck IC31 18 8 — 2 4										Warricks (994 P&M)																			
Sulphadiazine (971 PSMB)										linseed, liquorice &																			
tablets 0.5gm 25 — — —										chlorodyne lozenges† 10 0 — 1 3																			
Sulphamezathine (649 ICI) †s4B										suppositories adult's 12 20 0 — —																			
powder 25gm 26 0 — 3 3										child's 12 16 9 — —																			
100gm 7 8ea — 11 6										infant's 12 14 0 — —																			
Sunnybisk (535 Granose)										Wasp-eze (1565 WMCC)																			
biscuits 24 19 0 — 2 0										(distributors 1545 Vestric)																			
36 26 1 — 2 9										aerosol for stings† 41 4 — 4 11																			
D Surfathesin (413 Lilly) all packs										D Watablitzer (980 Photopia)																			
D Surmontil (971 PSMB) †s4B										D Whitecross (1334 WOC) existing entry																			
ampoules 2mils 10 12 0ea — 18 0										Whitecross (1334 WOC)																			
tablets 25mgm 50 12 0ea — 18 0										sunglasses																			
500 108 0ea — 162 0										Caprice 360 0 — 45 0																			
Sustac (972 Pharmax)†										Carlton 280 0 — 35 0																			
tablets										Jeanette 316 0 — 39 6																			
2.6mgm dp30 104 2 — 11 7										Rita 240 0 — 30 0																			
dp250 66 7ea — 88 9										Savoy 168 0 — 21 0																			
6.4mgm dp30 127 3 — 14 2										Tina 204 0 — 25 6																			
dp250 82 0ea — 109 4										Fashion ladies																			
D Swift (581 Haynor) existing entry										6834/308 31 4 — 3 11																			
D Terramycin (969 Pfizer)										6637 36 0 — 4 6																			
troches										091 47 4 — 5 11																			
D Tetroxin (518 Glaxo)										6825 54 0 — 6 9																			
tablets 5mgm 50 — — —										5874 55 4 — 6 11																			
D Thiaver (1061 Riker) †s4B										087 60 0 — 7 6																			
tablets 100 40 4ea — 60 6										097 71 4 — 8 11																			
500 199 8ea — 299 6										190 79 4 — 9 11																			
D Thibenzole (837 MSD)										2450 84 0 — 10 6																			
suspension (vet.)										279 100 0 — 12 6																			
squeeze bottle 9 4½ea — 12 6										2447 111 4 — 13 11																			
D Tofranil (501 Geigy) †s4B										278 127 4 — 15 11																			
capsules 25mgm										2480 156 0 — 19 6																			
200 54 9ea — 82 1½										Fashion men's																			
1000 254 5ea — 381 7½										6873 28 0 — 3 6																			
D Tolnate (1153 SKF) †s4B										6834 31 4 — 3 11																			
tablets 40 mgm 500 82 0ea — 123 0										054 36 0 — 4 6																			
D Travla (761 Lilia-White) existing entry										6870 47 4 — 5 11																			
I Travla (761 Lilia-White)										099 60 0 — 7 6																			
Sanitary towels 38 1 — 4										098 63 4 — 7 11																			
compressed 36 9 — 4										1905 71 4 — 8 11																			
D Tricloril (518 Glaxo) †s4B										6848 79 4 — 9 11																			
syrrup 60mils 3 9ea — 5 0										1921 84 0 — 10 6																			
1 litre 46 6ea — 62 0										239 100 0 — 12 6																			
D Trimetts (1552 UL)										2445 111 4 — 13 11																			
Trimmers 8oz 39 9 — 4 5										249 127 4 — 15 11																			
D Trimycin (1429 TL) †s4B										2480 156 0 — 19 6																			
dusting powder 15gm 54 0 — 6 9										kiddies' 6865 23 4 — 2 11																			
D Tropenal (1285 Vitamins) †s4A										Tween-age																			
elixir 200mils 74 0 — 9 3										boys 6871 28 0 — 3 6																			
1litre 28 4ea — 42 6										girls 6849 28 0 — 3 6																			
D Turkadin (518 Glaxo) V50										clipovers																			
vaccine 50mils 23 0ea — —										Popular 23 4 — 2 11																			
250mils 114 9ea — —										Deluxclip 54 0 — 6 9																			
D Twinco (735 Laughton) existing entry										duo 54 0 — 6 9																			
D Twinco (735 Laughton)										two-some 36 0 — 4 6																			
sunglasses										flip-clip 63 4 — 7 11																			
Burford 793 40 0 — 5 0										White's Dr. (761 Lilia-White)																			
Cadet 970 16 0 — 2 0										sanitary towels 0 20 3 — 2 1																			
clipover										1 22 6 — 2 4																			
ladies 53 28 0 — 3 6										2 26 1 — 2 9																			
gents 54 28 0 — 3 6										3 27 10 — 2 11																			
Esquire 871 20 0 — 2 6										EI 12 1 — 1 3																			
Junior 900 16 0 — 2 0										Yex (535 Granose) 3oz 19 2 — 2 0																			
Kiddy 920/940 12 0 — 1 6										8oz 38 5 — 4 0																			
Pierette 518/B6 28 0 — 3 6										16oz 62 5 — 6 6																			
Solent 702 16 0 — 2 0										D Zam-Buk (1530 Fisons)																			
D Ultralanum (973 Pharmethicals) T5										suppositories																			
ointment 10gm 5 8ea — 8 6										D Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co) existing entry																			
30gm 14 2ea — 21 3										D Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co)																			
plain 10gm 5 6ea — 8 3										sunglasses																			
30gm 13 6ea — 20 3										Beachcomber — 110 0																			
D Uralysol (292 C)										Capri — 110 0																			
D Urolucosil (1310 WW) † s4B										Cavendish — 65 0																			
suspension 125mils 54 0 — 6 9										for men — 72 0																			
D Vallex (971 PSMB) †s4B										Chevalier — 90 0																			
linctus 125mils 40 0 — 5 0										Clipover — 55 0																			
2 litre 46 8ea — 70 0										Clovelly — 90 0																			
D Vetzyme (978 PYP)										Coquette — 90 0																			
tablets 5000 38 0ea — 57 0										Danube — 126 0																			
										Helios — 86 0																			
										for men — 86 0																			







Geneserine drops 6s 8d; granules 12s  
 Genoscopolamine 14s 3d  
 Grains de Vals 5s 8d  
 Grimault's syrup 11s 5d  
 Gustines Lithines 11s 3d  
 Hadensa 7s 4d  
 Haematofer 14s 3d  
 Hypotensive drops (Fraise) 6s 1d  
 Intrait de Marron d'Inde 12s 5d  
 Iodhema ampoules 11s 6d; solution  
 and tablets 9s 4d  
 Iodone Robin 14s 6d  
 Ionace 3s 8d  
 Jocigares 4s 1d

Kalmine 4s 3d and 7s 4d  
 Kola-Astier dragees and granules 7s 4d  
 Lacteol ampoules 8s 11d; tablets  
 7s and 13s 4d  
 Lancelot's specific 14s 11d  
 Lichensa 7s 4d  
 Lysanthine Astier 9s 9d  
 Mucinum tablets 7s  
 Natirose 8s 11d  
 Nativelle Digitaline ampoules 6s 10d;  
 solution 9s 6d; tablets gr 1/600 40  
 4s 10d; gr 1/240 40 6s 6d  
 Neo Riodine 16s

Neriol 8s 1d  
 Neurinase solution 4s 6d; tablets 3s  
 Ouabaine Arnaud ampoules 6s 10d;  
 tablets 40 9s 9d  
 Ouataplasma Langlebert 7s 4d  
 Panbiline 6s 8d  
 Piperazine granules 14s 10d  
 Pommade Midy 9s 4d  
 Proveinase 16s 11d  
 Prunagar 4s 3d  
 Quincardine 21s  
 Recto-Panbiline 11s 5d  
 Rhino-Lacteol 9s 5d

Schoum solution 8s 3d  
 Soderseine solution 10s 8d  
 Spasmocarbine 13s 5d  
 Stal-Kosal 11s 5d  
 suppositories Midy 9s 4d  
 theophylline Bruneau and with  
 barb 14s 6d  
 Thiodacaine 27s 9d  
 Thioderazine ampoules 18s  
 forte 29s 1d; drops 15s 6d; t  
 22s 3d  
 Tricalcine 6s 9d  
 Valda 2s 4d  
 Vitaplasme Langlebert 9s 10d